

**POST** Published daily except Saturday, by The Palestine Post Ltd. Founded in 1929 by GERSHON AGRON  
Registered at the GPO. Copyright of all material contained or reproduced is reserved only by copyright.  
Editor: YEDD R. LURIE  
Head Office: 5 Salomé Street,  
Jerusalem, P.O. Box 81, Tel. 24233.  
Tel Aviv: 32 Rehov Nabi Shemayah,  
P.O. Box 1122, Tel. 64251.  
Haifa: 54 Rehov Hayal, Haifa HaCarmel,  
P.O. Box 5010, Tel. 4594  
Annual Subscription: £1.67.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 10321

TWO festive occasions this week emphasized the fact that Tel Aviv has become the undisputed capital of entertainment in MONOPOLY this country. The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra marked its 25th anniversary with a memorable concert at the Mann Auditorium; while the Chamber Theatre finally made its own the new building in Rehov Dizengoff. The Government and the Municipality sent their greetings to both institutions through Mr. Abba Eban, the Minister of Culture, as well as Education, and the Mayor of Tel Aviv, Mr. Mordechai Namir. The underlying tone in both cases was that Tel Aviv should be proud to house such two fine groups with due regard to the difference in their aims and standing.

The other thought common to both speakers on both occasions was the expression of hope that both make a valuable contribution to development of the arts in Israel.

As it happens, it was the Orchestra — whose reluctance to experiment with Israeli music has been often subjected to criticism — that included a work by an Israeli composer in the festive concert. But the Chamber Theatre, whose medium is the Hebrew language, failed to mention even one great Hebrew dramatist in the playlet composed for the occasion of the opening, in which the audience was taken into the secret of what makes the theatre click — though there were many quotations from English, French and Russian theatre people.

Both the orchestra and the Chamber Theatre made their debut in wretched halls. Toscanini refused to conduct in the shed which was the Palestine Orchestra's first abode. The conditions of the gymnasium in which Yosef Millo performed with his compatriots more than 15 years ago were far from satisfactory. The quality of performance in both cases nevertheless was high, and the two ensembles promptly came to the forefront of the cultural activities in this country. The greatest tribute to the Chamber Theatre from their fellow actors is in the fact that the first lady of the Hebrew stage, Miss Hanna Rovina, plays a leading role in a play in which opens the season in the new building of the Kameri.

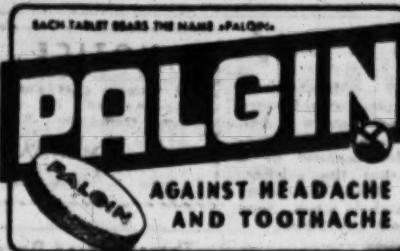
Nobody suggests that it is good for artists to work in ramshackle buildings. But when we congratulate our theatre on opening a wonderful and most modern hall, and our orchestra on achieving stabilization in the Mann Auditorium also quite recently built, we should remember that good performances do not depend on glamorous surroundings.

One aspect of the construction of specialized and modern buildings for entertainment in Tel Aviv is that entertainers find it more difficult than ever to go outside Tel Aviv to perform on inadequate stages. Today, the theatres do go out, but at longer intervals.

Mr. Millo was probably right when, in advocating the location for the new Chamber Theatre, he insisted that it should be close to other places of entertainment. A powerful influence is exerted by one place of entertainment on another, thus enhancing instead of competing with one another, and the agglomeration creates an atmosphere which unfailingly draws the public. This is as true of Dizengoff Place on a Municipal level as of Tel Aviv on a national level. People from all over the country flock to Tel Aviv for entertainment. Life in Jerusalem is "quiet," Haifa is "provincial." Beer-sheva is remote.

Entertainment is an important factor in absorbing new immigrants. After the problems of housing and work have been solved, however imperfectly, people long for relaxation. There have been prosperous villages in the Corridor, and especially in Galilee which people left because they had no prospects of entertainment, especially on the long winter nights. Even family quarrels are attributed to this lack.

This country cannot afford concentration. In planning dispersion of population, entertainment must also be taken into consideration. People do not live by bread alone, and the circuses should not all be concentrated in Tel Aviv.



# THE JERUSALEM POST

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1961 • 22 Tevet, 5722 • 22 Rejeb, 1381

PRICE: 35 AGORA

R. & S. BEN-ZUR (INSURANCE) LTD.

Ben-Zur (London) Ltd.  
Sicureconsult S.p.A. Milan

Robert F. Marky—Zurich

Advice \* Planning \* Underwriting

## U.K. Fears Bid On Yemen, Not Kuwait

ADEN (Reuter). — The "precautionary measures" taken by Britain in the Middle East have caused no excitement in Aden. Military sources say the "present degree of readiness is adequate to meet any situation in the Middle East."

A spokesman at Middle East Command here refused to confirm or deny that 200 men have flown here from Britain. Naval authorities would release no information regarding the movements of the aircraft carrier Centaur or the aircraft carriers reported to be heading here from East Africa.

The Aden Government and the Western Protectorate Federation seem more concerned about what might happen in Yemen next than about Iraq's threats over Kuwait, following Abdul Nasir's decision to sever the federal link with Yemen.

The Kuwaiti representative to the Arab League, Abdel Aziz Hussein, said in Cairo yesterday there were "bigger and more serious reasons" than the Kuwait question behind Britain's latest move.

In an interview with the official Egyptian Middle East News Agency, Hussein said the Aden government was not threatened "by any dangers" and Kuwait's ruler had not called for British protection to maintain it.

The Arab League force is known and the Kuwaiti mechanized forces were capable of protecting the country's independence, he added.

### Guatemalan Threat To Seize Belize

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (Reuter). — President Miguel Alegre Fuentes of Honduras said on Wednesday he would break off relations with Britain and expel Britons from Guatemala within the next two months.

He was answering questions at a press conference about his plans for "reincorporating" Belize (British Honduras) with Guatemala.

Britain and Guatemala have a long-standing dispute over the Guatemalan claim to British Honduras, the former Spanish territory, which was lost to Britain in 1821. Britain has repeatedly proposed to ask the International Court at The Hague to decide the legal issue.

### Greek Refugees Home from Albania

ATHENS (Reuter). — One hundred and twenty-three Greeks who fled to Albania between 1946 and 1949 during Greek Communist guerrilla warfare were repatriated yesterday at Kakavia, on the Greek-Albanian border.

The repatriated Greeks, who brought cattle, horses and sheep from Albania, were taken by military transport to Jannina, Epirus (northern Greece) and given temporary accommodation before being resettled in their villages near Mount Pindus.

### MOROCCAN MILITARY GROUP LEAVES USSR

MOSCOW (AP). — A Moroccan military delegation headed by Defence Minister Mahfoub Elghardam left Moscow for home yesterday after spending more than two weeks touring the Soviet Union.

Ahmed paid a visit to Premier Khrushchev before he left.

### LIZ TOP MONEYMAKER

HOLLYWOOD (AP). — Elizabeth Taylor was named the movies' top moneymaking star yesterday in the 30th annual poll of exhibitors by Motion Picture Herald.

The honour climaxed a year in which she almost died of pneumonia in a London hospital and a few weeks later, dramatically won her first Academy Award.

The New York Film Critics yesterday voted Maximilian Schell, for his role in "Judgment at Nuremberg," and Sophia Loren in "Two Women" the best actors of 1961. "West Side Story" was chosen as the best picture of the year, with "Judgment at Nuremberg" runner-up.

The French will be listening with close eagerness to what the General will have to say about the outlook for peace in Algeria. Secret negotiations between France and the Algerian insurgents are progressing hopefully but officials say it is still too early to know whether an agreement will be reached.

The number of assassinations by extremists on both sides in Algeria reached record heights during the past few days. It is true to say that the war as such between the Moslem insurgents and France has in practice ceased.

Delegates have been meeting in Montevideo, Uruguay.

Mr. Ortuno said the first reduction will be of eight per cent to be followed by gradual cuts that will abolish trade duties between the seven participating countries over a 12-year period.

The French say the large armed units of the Moslem insurgents have been effectively destroyed by the French forces and, according to the French Commander-in-Chief, General Charles Allieret, the FLN (National

## Toure Attacks Embassies, Both East and West

CONAKRY (Reuter). — President Sékou Touré of Guinea has declared that the ruling Guinean Democratic Party would "take the necessary steps" concerning "the harmful action" of some foreign embassies in Guinea, Eastern and Western.

Speaking at the Party's national conference at Labé, about 260 kilometers northeast of here on Wednesday, he mentioned the "role of French elements in Guinea, Dakar and Paris, and the French Ambassador in Moscow, who was the agent of liaison between a group of counter-revolutionary students and other counter-revolutionary groups." He gave no details.

Mr. Touré said foreign embassies, "above all those of Socialist countries," refused to understand the content of the Guinean revolution and thought the words "Guinean Communist Party" would make up the country's revolution, instead of the Democratic Party.

The cables described the "so-called small-scale precautionary measures" as including the dispatch to the Arabian Gulf of an aircraft carrier, two frigates, one landing vessel and one auxiliary ship, plus the movement of military forces in the Arabian Gulf, Kenya, Aden and other military bases in the Middle East.

From London it was reported that Britain's fear of an imminent Iraqi invasion of Kuwait seemed to have subsided last night, but air, land and sea forces remained alert nearby in case of trouble.

"It may all have been a false alarm," one authorized official source conceded, "but governments, like fire brigades, find it better to be safe than sorry."

### 'Guardian' Assurance On Israel A-Bombs

LONDON (INA). — It is premature to fear that Israel plans to make atomic bombs, "The Guardian" said yesterday.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Touré that the French Ambassador aided a plot against his regime a month ago. The source said no complaint had been made to France by the Guinean authorities.

The source said the Government described as "surprised" a report charged by President Tour



**Car Owner**  
For "running-in"  
testing  
wheel alignment  
only.

**M.M.M.**

Bnei Hatz, Tel. 72822  
opp. Ramat Gan Stadium  
Hatz, Tel. 712822  
opp. Car Licensing Office  
Jerusalem, Tel. 38882  
Marka Mishari.

**The Weather**

Forecast: Fair with further slight increase in temperatures over the Sabbath: 81°-83°. Weather synopses: Ridge of high pressure over East Mediterranean.

Mt. Carmel	A	B	C
Nazareth	95	11-14	4-12
Afula	95	7-20	5-22
Tzefat	95	11-14	10-22
Haifa	70	10-21	10-22
T.A. Kirya	77	10-27	9-22
T.A. Port	80	12-19	11-20
Lodda Airport	87	8-21	6-20
Jerusalem	58	7-16	5-18
Bethsheba	58	7-16	5-18
Be'er Sheva	58	11-20	10-22
Eilat	58	18-25	10-22

A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Yesterday's Temperature range C) Today's Temperature forecast.

**ARRIVAL**

Mr. Carl Alpert, Assistant to the President of the Technion, from a lecture tour in the U.S., arrived at the Technion (by El-Al).

**DEPARTURES**

Mr. Arye Ditsenbach, editor of "Ma'ariv," to the U.S. for a three-week visit (by El-Al). Mr. Frederic Mann, after attending the 50th anniversary concert of the I.P.O. (by El-Al).

## President Receives Heads Of Christian Communities

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday gave a reception for heads of the Christian communities and representatives of the Christian churches in Israel, on the occasion of the New Year. In his address, Mr. Ben-Zvi extended greetings to all members of the Christian communities in Israel.

"With the coming of the new year," said Mr. Ben-Zvi, "let our prayer be heard from this city, symbol of brotherhood and peace, for an easing of the international tension and the strengthening of peace worldwide."

Among those present were Mgr. Georges Hakim, Greek Catholic Archbishop of Galilee; Archbishop Iaidoros, Greek Orthodox Metropolitan.

**Konrad Bercovici Dead at 80**

**NEW YORK (INA)** — Konrad Bercovici, author, journalist and film writer, died yesterday at the age of 80.

Bercovici, best known as a chronicler of gypsy life, was born in Braila, Rumania. Taken by his parents to Paris when anti-Jewish pogroms spread in his native country, he emigrated to New York in 1904. There he went to work for the Yiddish press, and later worked for the "World" and the "Evening Post." Among his works were "Centes of Charity," "The Bear Tamer's Daughter," "Ghita," and "The Story of the Gypsy."

**Prof. J. D. Aaron, Bombay Jewish Leader**

**BOMBAY (INA)** — Professor Joseph David Aaron, President of the Central Jewish Board of Bombay, passed away here after a short illness, aged 88.

A prominent lawyer and professor at Bombay University, he played a leading role in the Jewish life and was considered the dean of the B'nai Israel community.

He was a member of the World Jewish Congress Executive and visited Israel several times.

Our deeply beloved

## Reinhold Ruedenberg

Dr. Ing. Dr. Hon. A.M. Hon.  
Gordon McKay Professor Emeritus Harvard University  
Cambridge/Mass.  
Hon. Senator Technische Universität Berlin  
passed away at the age of 78 on December 25, 1962.

**THE BELOVED FAMILIES IN**

To  
**Dr. N. Ben-Yaakov**  
our deepest condolences on the passing  
away of your

## MOTHER

MANAGEMENT AND STAFF  
FERTILIZERS & CHEMICALS LTD.

The tombstone over the grave of the late

## Menahem Hurwitz

will be unveiled on Monday, January 1

Friends are requested to assemble at 10 Rehov Hesed, Jerusalem at 10 a.m.

**THE FAMILY**

## Housing Keeping Pace With Immigration — Josephthal

### Denies Agency Claims of Housing Shortage

The Minister of Housing, Dr. Giora Josephthal, yesterday described as "mistaken" the statements of the Head of the Jewish Agency's Absorption Department, Mr. Aharon Zisling, to the effect that there would be a shortage of houses for the new waves of immigration.

Dr. Josephthal made this statement at a meeting yesterday of the Ministry executive on the 1962 building programme. The meeting was held at Tel Hashomer hospital, where Dr. Josephthal is undergoing a series of medical checkups.

The Housing Ministry will increase three-fold its immigrant housing programme in the first months of 1962, Dr. Josephthal reported. If immigration is stepped up, the building programme will keep pace, he said.

The number of housing units for new immigrants will reach 20,000 in the present fiscal year, following the approval of the 1961/2 supplementary budget, Dr. Josephthal said. Twelve thousand housing units for new immigrants were turned over by the Housing Ministry during 1961, as compared to the original plan for only 6,500 units, he said.

Criticizing the Jewish Agency's statements on the renewed construction of asbestos huts, Dr. Josephthal said that the Housing Ministry had not built a single dwelling of this type during 1961.

### Agency Controller's Report to be Published

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The report of the Jewish Agency Controller will be published shortly, the Chairman of the Agency Executive, Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., told the members of the Zionist General Council in Jerusalem on Wednesday night.

The last report was published at the time of the 25th World Zionist Congress last winter.

Mr. Sharett's statement was made in reply to a question tabled before the Council as to why the Report was not being published.

### Danish Envoy Opens Kierkegaard Exhibit

TEL AVIV. — The Danish Ambassador to Israel, Mr. Paul Steenberger, yesterday opened the exhibition of the Danish painter Ekdal Club here, dedicated to the Danish philosopher Soren Kierkegaard.

The Ekdal club is exhibiting first publications of Kierkegaard, including books printed in 1840. Also on show are abstract pictures by the Israeli painter Jacob Wechsler, used to illustrate the book.

### Stepak Leads Chess Tourney

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Yedael Stepak, in the men's division and Clara Friedmann and Miriam Haimovit in the women's division, were leading in the national chess championship tournament when the 10th and 9th rounds, respectively, ended last night. The tournament will continue tomorrow night.

The standings were:

Men's Division: Stepak 6½ (1); Yitzhak Aloni 6½; Yosef Porat 6 (1); Yuval Ron 6; Zadok Dominitz and Yaakov Bershten 5½ (1); Rudi Brotman and Aviel Harrel 5; Uri Gelber 4½; William Potzman 4 (2); Raffi Rubin 3½; Moshe Czerniak and Yisrael Gut 3½ (1); Emir Helman 2½; Avshalom 2½.

Women's Division: Friedmann and Haimovit 7½; Liza Blumenkrantz 7; Anna Frank 6½; champion Genja Gewendt and Zvia Goldberg 6 (1).

### I.P.O. and I.N.O. Dispute Opera Rights

By SHALOM OHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

The "Italian in Algiers" has been staged, but differences between the Israel National Opera and the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra remain unresolved.

According to a ruling of the Minister of Education, which was supported by the Knesset Education and Culture Committee, the I.P.O. was to give the Opera eight performances of the box office ticket for the repeat stage performances of "Italy in Algiers." This arrangement was objected to at the outset by the I.P.O., while Miss Edis de Phillippe, the Opera's Director, told *The Jerusalem Post*: "We are doing nothing; we are waiting for the agreement to be carried out."

A spokesman of the I.P.O. told *The Post* that the question had been referred to the Knesset Education and Culture Committee. But the Committee's Chairman, Mr. Moshe Kol, in reply to questions, said yesterday that the Committee this week had discussed the matter and decided that it was no longer its affair, since it was now in the hands of the Ministry of Education.

In any case, it was argued, how could one stipulate percentage of takings regarding the work of both?

The I.P.O. added that under previous arrangements on co-operation between the two bodies, the Orchestra would no longer be subject to any restrictions on staging opera after June 1962. The I.P.O. also promised Mr. Kol that from next year it would only stage one opera a year.

BEATRICE and SHMUEL KAHN are happy to announce the birth of a SON

and cordially invite relatives and friends to attend the Brit Milah ceremony, which will take place on Sunday, Dec. 31, 1962, at 10 a.m. at the "Hadassah" Hospital, Haifa.

4 Rehov Meir, Tel Aviv.

### Chagall Windows Due Next Month

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The 12 stained glass windows made by Marc Chagall for the synagogues of the Hadassah Medical Centre, at Ein Karem, are due to arrive in Israel in mid-January. The windows, depicting the Twelve Tribes, have since November been on exhibition at the New York Museum of Modern Art. The exhibition closes on January 3. They will then be flown to Israel without charge by El Al.

The dedication ceremony at the synagogue will take place on February 4, in the presence, it is hoped, of Chagall. Participating will be the 140-strong Hadassah Golden Jubilee study mission due to arrive in Israel from the U.S. on January 24.

The windows were made in France, in the Atelier Jacques Simon, in Reims. Working with Chagall were Charles and Berthe Simon, Marti members of a family which for generations has engaged in the making of stained glass windows.

**A Do Soto** car belonging to Mr. Haim Pollack, of Givatayim, lies buried under the high-voltage electric pylon and transformer which Mr. Pollack brought crashing down on the car when he swerved onto the traffic island containing it to avoid scratching his forehead, crashed into the pylon when he swerved onto the traffic island containing it to avoid ramming a truck which suddenly halted in front of him. The falling pylon dragged down another to which it was attached. Both were replaced by last night.



### Histadrut Farmers Demand Stable Index-Linked Income

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The income of the 650 settlements of the Histadrut-affiliated farm sector dropped by seven per cent during the first 10 months of this year. The farmers' net profit for this year is expected to be up

the rest of the economy.

Mr. Dayan rejected the linkage suggestion, declaring that the question was one of profit margin and not price level.

He maintained that part of the longer-established farming sectors already enjoyed income parity with other sectors of the economy and that attempts would be made to see to it that the newers farms also achieve this.

There were the claims and counterclaims forward by Mr. David Kahane, the Histadrut's Agricultural Centre, and the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Moshe Dayan, at an emergency meeting called by the Centre here yesterday morning. Mr. Kahane quoted Central Bureau of Statistics figures, whereas Mr. Dayan's source said the rest of the economy.

Mr. Kahane demanded annual negotiations between the ministries and marketing boards concerned, and the basing of price levels on production costs linked to an index which would bring farm income into line with that of

the rest of the economy.

Mr. Dayan rejected the linkage suggestion, declaring that the question was one of profit margin and not price level.

He maintained that part of the longer-established farming sectors already enjoyed income parity with other sectors of the economy and that attempts would be made to see to it that the newers farms also achieve this.

There were the claims and counterclaims forward by Mr. David Kahane, the Histadrut's Agricultural Centre, and the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Moshe Dayan, at an emergency meeting called by the Centre here yesterday morning. Mr. Kahane quoted Central Bureau of Statistics figures, whereas Mr. Dayan's source said the rest of the economy.

Mr. Kahane demanded annual negotiations between the ministries and marketing boards concerned, and the basing of price levels on production costs linked to an index which would bring farm income into line with that of

the rest of the economy.

Mr. Dayan rejected the linkage suggestion, declaring that the question was one of profit margin and not price level.

He maintained that part of the longer-established farming sectors already enjoyed income parity with other sectors of the economy and that attempts would be made to see to it that the newers farms also achieve this.

There were the claims and counterclaims forward by Mr. David Kahane, the Histadrut's Agricultural Centre, and the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Moshe Dayan, at an emergency meeting called by the Centre here yesterday morning. Mr. Kahane quoted Central Bureau of Statistics figures, whereas Mr. Dayan's source said the rest of the economy.

Mr. Kahane demanded annual negotiations between the ministries and marketing boards concerned, and the basing of price levels on production costs linked to an index which would bring farm income into line with that of

the rest of the economy.

Mr. Dayan rejected the linkage suggestion, declaring that the question was one of profit margin and not price level.

He maintained that part of the longer-established farming sectors already enjoyed income parity with other sectors of the economy and that attempts would be made to see to it that the newers farms also achieve this.

There were the claims and counterclaims forward by Mr. David Kahane, the Histadrut's Agricultural Centre, and the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Moshe Dayan, at an emergency meeting called by the Centre here yesterday morning. Mr. Kahane quoted Central Bureau of Statistics figures, whereas Mr. Dayan's source said the rest of the economy.

Mr. Kahane demanded annual negotiations between the ministries and marketing boards concerned, and the basing of price levels on production costs linked to an index which would bring farm income into line with that of

the rest of the economy.

Mr. Dayan rejected the linkage suggestion, declaring that the question was one of profit margin and not price level.

He maintained that part of the longer-established farming sectors already enjoyed income parity with other sectors of the economy and that attempts would be made to see to it that the newers farms also achieve this.

There were the claims and counterclaims forward by Mr. David Kahane, the Histadrut's Agricultural Centre, and the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Moshe Dayan, at an emergency meeting called by the Centre here yesterday morning. Mr. Kahane quoted Central Bureau of Statistics figures, whereas Mr. Dayan's source said the rest of the economy.

Mr. Kahane demanded annual negotiations between the ministries and marketing boards concerned, and the basing of price levels on production costs linked to an index which would bring farm income into line with that of

the rest of the economy.

Mr. Dayan rejected the linkage suggestion, declaring that the question was one of profit margin and not price level.

He maintained that part of the longer-established farming sectors already enjoyed income parity with other sectors of the economy and that attempts would be made to see to it that the newers farms also achieve this.

There were the claims and counterclaims forward by Mr. David Kahane, the Histadrut's Agricultural Centre, and the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Moshe Dayan, at an emergency meeting called by the Centre here yesterday morning. Mr. Kahane quoted Central Bureau of Statistics figures, whereas Mr. Dayan's source said the rest of the economy.

Mr. Kahane demanded annual negotiations between the ministries and marketing boards concerned, and the basing of price levels on production costs linked to an index which would bring farm income into line with that of

the rest of the economy.

Mr. Dayan rejected the linkage suggestion, declaring that the question was one of profit margin and not price level.

He maintained that part of the longer-established farming sectors already enjoyed income parity with other sectors of the economy and that attempts would be made to see to it that the newers farms also achieve this.

There were the claims and counterclaims forward by Mr. David Kahane, the Histadrut's Agricultural Centre, and the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Moshe Dayan, at an emergency meeting

## THE MIDDLE EAST SCENE

## APPEARANCE AND REALITY

IN Cairo, where Abdul Nasser's mouthpieces were as recently as last week lamenting the fact that the Soviet Union had deserted Cairo — Muhammed Haasim Haikal was "candid" enough to say that it was this that led to Egypt's isolation — reports were this week circulating of a new agreement whereby Moscow is to supply Egypt with new MiGs and submarines against what appears to be an Egyptian undertaking to let her naval bases to service units of the Soviet Mediterranean Fleet. On Wednesday, Haikal vehemently denied that Egypt would ever demand that Egypt's power bases, but it was evident that Russo-Egyptian tension had subsided and that a very different mood had stolen in.

Also in Cairo, the so-called Union of Arab States, comprising the late United Arab Republic and the Kingdom of Yemen, was finally pronounced dead after at least two-and-a-half years of total lifelessness. Now the U.A.S., which was a stillborn if ever there was one, will be officially dismembered on March 4, 1962, recognized by everybody as being a mere fiction, most of all by the Yemenis. Yet its death has been accompanied by all the usual histrionics, with the Imam of Yemen dramatically recalling to Sa'ad's representatives on what is called the Federal Council of the Union of Arab States, a body which had, in total or in part, no basis in whose proceedings the Imam's most eloquent contribution was the undis-

turbed snortings of his delegates.

But even more two-faced than the Imam's behaviour was the way the Egyptians went about explaining their decision to sever the imaginary union. The operation was started on Saturday in Port Said, where Abdul Nasser spoke for some two-and-a-half hours on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Anglo-French evacuation of the city. In his speech which sounded more like a broadsheet chat than anything else, he cracked a few jokes at the expense of Saudi Imam Ahmed and Hussein, calling them corrupt, unjust and reactionary. Vowing that he had never, never plotted to unseat them, he boasted that he could cause their disappearance from their part.

He is doing this at the very time he is trying to give the impression that his Arab interests remain as absorbing as ever. And in fact he is playing another series of subversive acts against his reactionary foes. But this seems to be just part of the game. The fact is that Nasser now stands up against several contradictory pressures and urges. There is first and foremost the realization that by himself, and without sharing in the fat of the Asian-Arab land, Egypt can never attain the position and self-respect he wants. He ought to have, and that in this sense Egypt's future lies in her leadership of Pan-Arab nationalism. In his heart of hearts, Nasser seems still to cling to the idea that the removal of the existing regimes in Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia would solve his problems one by one. He may even still believe that such thing will take place.

But against such a likelihood is amassed all available evidence and bitter experience of the past five years. There is, first, the formidable fact that the change of regime in Iraq in July 1958, which could hardly have been more violent or more sweeping, brought Baghdad no nearer to Cairo and made a Pan-Arab union with Egypt at the helm more difficult to envisage than ever. There is, secondly, the realization that no sharp turn to Pan-Arabism was possible in the multi-communal state of Lebanon even when their Moslems resorted to violence on a large scale. Finally, and rather devastatingly, the September coup in Syria served to show the Egyptians that even "the cradle of Arab nationalism" and Pan-Arabism could not for long reconcile itself to a state of subjugation to the Imam.

Few persons at first took seriously the government's threat of military action if the Portuguese did not retire voluntarily. Nehru's repeated references to Goa in Parliament, and the mounting military action caused more confusion than confidence to the sincerity of the government's expressed intentions.

**Electoral Stunt**

Opposition politicians derided the talk of liberating Goa by force as an election stunt, drawn up in the heat of the Indian Government had not sold out anti-colonialism for Western financial props for the third five-year plan. Many participants at the Belgrade conference of neutrals had been critical of India's apparent lack of concern for the fate of Portugal. Nehru had to cope with and this attitude was reinforced by the bitter denunciation of Indian policy by spokesmen of militant African nationalism at a non-official conference held in New Delhi in October to discuss the liberation of the Portuguese colonies in Africa. The Nehru Government was embarrassingly aware of the fact that the Chinese propaganda machine was taking full advantage of these criticisms to cause a permanent rift between India and the other neutrals.

The oppositionists maintained that Goa had been selected as the scene for a piece of sabre-rattling to strengthen Defence Minister Krishna Menon, who had recently come from his urban constituency in Bombay where he was up against a formidable coalition of the Swatantra and Praja-Socialist parties and the Janata. It is interesting to add the curious fact that Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia are unmoved by Cairo's intensified smear campaign against their regimes. On the con-

## THE JERUSALEM POST

By Amnon Barbu



From 'The Observer,' London

## Nehru's Prestige Revived

Indian People Fully Behind Goan Action

By TREVOR DRIEBERG NEW DELHI

IN expelling the Portuguese from Goa, Damjan and Diu, Prime Minister Nehru has achieved three important objectives. He has removed a constant irritant to Indian self-respect, restored India's prestige among the Asian and African neutrals who supported Pan-Arab nationalism by currying favour with the West, and made doubly sure of a sweeping victory for the Congress Party in the February general election.

No other national issue since the attainment of independence has received such unstinted support from the Indian people. No political party has disapproved of the use of force to oust the Portuguese, although few would deny that the government's action was conditioned by the fact that polling was a few weeks ahead. Other factors were the revival of the Goan nationalist movement in the last six or seven months and its savage suppression by the colonial authorities.

Of equal importance in swaying the government towards a speedy and forceful extinction of Portugal's 451-year-old rule was Nehru's rising concern at the support for the continuance of colonialism in Africa from Britain, France, Belgium and the Netherlands. Nehru and his disapproval of the increasing military commitments of the United States in Laos and South Vietnam.

It was also necessary to demonstrate unmistakably to the non-aligned nations and those peoples still struggling for freedom that the Indian Government had not sold out anti-colonialism for Western financial props for the third five-year plan.

Many participants at the Belgrade conference of neutrals had been critical of India's apparent lack of concern for the fate of Portugal.

Although Aloni's attitude had to cope with and this attitude was reinforced by the bitter denunciation of Indian policy by spokesmen of militant African nationalism at a non-official conference held in New Delhi in October to discuss the liberation of the Portuguese colonies in Africa. The Nehru Government was embarrassingly aware of the fact that the Chinese propaganda machine was taking full advantage of these criticisms to cause a permanent rift between India and the other neutrals.

But today, after the swift and almost painless expulsion of the Portuguese, the pendulum has swung fully in Nehru's favour. India's standing in neutral estimation is higher than ever before. Once again, as has been conclusively proved by the recent UN Nations and in press comments, the uncommitted Asians and Africans are eagerly turning to India to lead them in the final assault on colonialism.

**Chinese Reaction**

Not the least satisfactory reaction to the Indian victory is the new-found respect of the Chinese for India. Observers here believe there will now be little talk in Peking about employing force to settle the Himalayan territorial dispute. India could now effectively silence Chinese criticism on her attitude towards Macau by retorting that although no Indian territory is in Portuguese hands they are still entrenched in Macao.

The liberation of Goa opens a new chapter in India's relations with the Western powers, particularly with the United States. India's opinion has reacted very unfavourably to the strong pressure Washington and London exerted on their government to prevent a showdown over Goa — without at the same time guaranteeing that Portugal would surrender her colony.

Not the least satisfactory reaction to the Indian victory is the new-found respect of the Chinese for India. Observers here believe there will now be little talk in Peking about employing force to settle the Himalayan territorial dispute. India could now effectively silence Chinese criticism on her attitude towards Macau by retorting that although no Indian territory is in Portuguese hands they are still entrenched in Macao.

The liberation of Goa opens a new chapter in India's relations with the Western powers, particularly with the United States. India's opinion has reacted very unfavourably to the strong pressure Washington and London exerted on their government to prevent a showdown over Goa — without at the same time guaranteeing that Portugal would surrender her colony.

Not the least satisfactory reaction to the Indian victory is the new-found respect of the Chinese for India. Observers here believe there will now be little talk in Peking about employing force to settle the Himalayan territorial dispute. India could now effectively silence Chinese criticism on her attitude towards Macau by retorting that although no Indian territory is in Portuguese hands they are still entrenched in Macao.

The liberation of Goa opens a new chapter in India's relations with the Western powers, particularly with the United States. India's opinion has reacted very unfavourably to the strong pressure Washington and London exerted on their government to prevent a showdown over Goa — without at the same time guaranteeing that Portugal would surrender her colony.

Not the least satisfactory reaction to the Indian victory is the new-found respect of the Chinese for India. Observers here believe there will now be little talk in Peking about employing force to settle the Himalayan territorial dispute. India could now effectively silence Chinese criticism on her attitude towards Macau by retorting that although no Indian territory is in Portuguese hands they are still entrenched in Macao.

The liberation of Goa opens a new chapter in India's relations with the Western powers, particularly with the United States. India's opinion has reacted very unfavourably to the strong pressure Washington and London exerted on their government to prevent a showdown over Goa — without at the same time guaranteeing that Portugal would surrender her colony.

Not the least satisfactory reaction to the Indian victory is the new-found respect of the Chinese for India. Observers here believe there will now be little talk in Peking about employing force to settle the Himalayan territorial dispute. India could now effectively silence Chinese criticism on her attitude towards Macau by retorting that although no Indian territory is in Portuguese hands they are still entrenched in Macao.

The liberation of Goa opens a new chapter in India's relations with the Western powers, particularly with the United States. India's opinion has reacted very unfavourably to the strong pressure Washington and London exerted on their government to prevent a showdown over Goa — without at the same time guaranteeing that Portugal would surrender her colony.

Not the least satisfactory reaction to the Indian victory is the new-found respect of the Chinese for India. Observers here believe there will now be little talk in Peking about employing force to settle the Himalayan territorial dispute. India could now effectively silence Chinese criticism on her attitude towards Macau by retorting that although no Indian territory is in Portuguese hands they are still entrenched in Macao.

The liberation of Goa opens a new chapter in India's relations with the Western powers, particularly with the United States. India's opinion has reacted very unfavourably to the strong pressure Washington and London exerted on their government to prevent a showdown over Goa — without at the same time guaranteeing that Portugal would surrender her colony.

Not the least satisfactory reaction to the Indian victory is the new-found respect of the Chinese for India. Observers here believe there will now be little talk in Peking about employing force to settle the Himalayan territorial dispute. India could now effectively silence Chinese criticism on her attitude towards Macau by retorting that although no Indian territory is in Portuguese hands they are still entrenched in Macao.

The liberation of Goa opens a new chapter in India's relations with the Western powers, particularly with the United States. India's opinion has reacted very unfavourably to the strong pressure Washington and London exerted on their government to prevent a showdown over Goa — without at the same time guaranteeing that Portugal would surrender her colony.

Not the least satisfactory reaction to the Indian victory is the new-found respect of the Chinese for India. Observers here believe there will now be little talk in Peking about employing force to settle the Himalayan territorial dispute. India could now effectively silence Chinese criticism on her attitude towards Macau by retorting that although no Indian territory is in Portuguese hands they are still entrenched in Macao.

The liberation of Goa opens a new chapter in India's relations with the Western powers, particularly with the United States. India's opinion has reacted very unfavourably to the strong pressure Washington and London exerted on their government to prevent a showdown over Goa — without at the same time guaranteeing that Portugal would surrender her colony.

Not the least satisfactory reaction to the Indian victory is the new-found respect of the Chinese for India. Observers here believe there will now be little talk in Peking about employing force to settle the Himalayan territorial dispute. India could now effectively silence Chinese criticism on her attitude towards Macau by retorting that although no Indian territory is in Portuguese hands they are still entrenched in Macao.

The liberation of Goa opens a new chapter in India's relations with the Western powers, particularly with the United States. India's opinion has reacted very unfavourably to the strong pressure Washington and London exerted on their government to prevent a showdown over Goa — without at the same time guaranteeing that Portugal would surrender her colony.

Not the least satisfactory reaction to the Indian victory is the new-found respect of the Chinese for India. Observers here believe there will now be little talk in Peking about employing force to settle the Himalayan territorial dispute. India could now effectively silence Chinese criticism on her attitude towards Macau by retorting that although no Indian territory is in Portuguese hands they are still entrenched in Macao.

The liberation of Goa opens a new chapter in India's relations with the Western powers, particularly with the United States. India's opinion has reacted very unfavourably to the strong pressure Washington and London exerted on their government to prevent a showdown over Goa — without at the same time guaranteeing that Portugal would surrender her colony.

Not the least satisfactory reaction to the Indian victory is the new-found respect of the Chinese for India. Observers here believe there will now be little talk in Peking about employing force to settle the Himalayan territorial dispute. India could now effectively silence Chinese criticism on her attitude towards Macau by retorting that although no Indian territory is in Portuguese hands they are still entrenched in Macao.

The liberation of Goa opens a new chapter in India's relations with the Western powers, particularly with the United States. India's opinion has reacted very unfavourably to the strong pressure Washington and London exerted on their government to prevent a showdown over Goa — without at the same time guaranteeing that Portugal would surrender her colony.

Not the least satisfactory reaction to the Indian victory is the new-found respect of the Chinese for India. Observers here believe there will now be little talk in Peking about employing force to settle the Himalayan territorial dispute. India could now effectively silence Chinese criticism on her attitude towards Macau by retorting that although no Indian territory is in Portuguese hands they are still entrenched in Macao.

The liberation of Goa opens a new chapter in India's relations with the Western powers, particularly with the United States. India's opinion has reacted very unfavourably to the strong pressure Washington and London exerted on their government to prevent a showdown over Goa — without at the same time guaranteeing that Portugal would surrender her colony.

Not the least satisfactory reaction to the Indian victory is the new-found respect of the Chinese for India. Observers here believe there will now be little talk in Peking about employing force to settle the Himalayan territorial dispute. India could now effectively silence Chinese criticism on her attitude towards Macau by retorting that although no Indian territory is in Portuguese hands they are still entrenched in Macao.

The liberation of Goa opens a new chapter in India's relations with the Western powers, particularly with the United States. India's opinion has reacted very unfavourably to the strong pressure Washington and London exerted on their government to prevent a showdown over Goa — without at the same time guaranteeing that Portugal would surrender her colony.

Not the least satisfactory reaction to the Indian victory is the new-found respect of the Chinese for India. Observers here believe there will now be little talk in Peking about employing force to settle the Himalayan territorial dispute. India could now effectively silence Chinese criticism on her attitude towards Macau by retorting that although no Indian territory is in Portuguese hands they are still entrenched in Macao.

The liberation of Goa opens a new chapter in India's relations with the Western powers, particularly with the United States. India's opinion has reacted very unfavourably to the strong pressure Washington and London exerted on their government to prevent a showdown over Goa — without at the same time guaranteeing that Portugal would surrender her colony.

Not the least satisfactory reaction to the Indian victory is the new-found respect of the Chinese for India. Observers here believe there will now be little talk in Peking about employing force to settle the Himalayan territorial dispute. India could now effectively silence Chinese criticism on her attitude towards Macau by retorting that although no Indian territory is in Portuguese hands they are still entrenched in Macao.

The liberation of Goa opens a new chapter in India's relations with the Western powers, particularly with the United States. India's opinion has reacted very unfavourably to the strong pressure Washington and London exerted on their government to prevent a showdown over Goa — without at the same time guaranteeing that Portugal would surrender her colony.

Not the least satisfactory reaction to the Indian victory is the new-found respect of the Chinese for India. Observers here believe there will now be little talk in Peking about employing force to settle the Himalayan territorial dispute. India could now effectively silence Chinese criticism on her attitude towards Macau by retorting that although no Indian territory is in Portuguese hands they are still entrenched in Macao.

The liberation of Goa opens a new chapter in India's relations with the Western powers, particularly with the United States. India's opinion has reacted very unfavourably to the strong pressure Washington and London exerted on their government to prevent a showdown over Goa — without at the same time guaranteeing that Portugal would surrender her colony.

Not the least satisfactory reaction to the Indian victory is the new-found respect of the Chinese for India. Observers here believe there will now be little talk in Peking about employing force to settle the Himalayan territorial dispute. India could now effectively silence Chinese criticism on her attitude towards Macau by retorting that although no Indian territory is in Portuguese hands they are still entrenched in Macao.

The liberation of Goa opens a new chapter in India's relations with the Western powers, particularly with the United States. India's opinion has reacted very unfavourably to the strong pressure Washington and London exerted on their government to prevent a showdown over Goa — without at the same time guaranteeing that Portugal would surrender her colony.

Not the least satisfactory reaction to the Indian victory is the new-found respect of the Chinese for India. Observers here believe there will now be little talk in Peking about employing force to settle the Himalayan territorial dispute. India could now effectively silence Chinese criticism on her attitude towards Macau by retorting that although no Indian territory is in Portuguese hands they are still entrenched in Macao.

The liberation of Goa opens a new chapter in India's relations with the Western powers, particularly with the United States. India's opinion has reacted very unfavourably to the strong pressure Washington and London exerted on their government to prevent a showdown over Goa — without at the same time guaranteeing that Portugal would surrender her colony.

Not the least satisfactory reaction to the Indian victory is the new-found respect of the Chinese for India. Observers here believe there will now be little talk in Peking about employing force to settle the Himalayan territorial dispute. India could now effectively silence Chinese criticism on her attitude towards Macau by retorting that although no Indian territory is in Portuguese hands they are still entrenched in Macao.

The liberation of Goa opens a new chapter in India's relations with the Western powers, particularly with the United States. India's opinion has reacted very unfavourably to the strong pressure Washington and London exerted on their government to prevent a showdown over Goa — without at the same time guaranteeing that Portugal would surrender her colony.

Not the least satisfactory reaction to the Indian victory is the new-found respect of the Chinese for India. Observers here believe there will now be little talk in Peking about employing force to settle the Himalayan territorial dispute. India could now effectively silence Chinese criticism on her attitude towards Macau by retorting that although no Indian territory is in Portuguese hands they are still entrenched in Macao.

The liberation of Goa opens a new chapter in India's relations with the Western powers, particularly with the United States. India's opinion has reacted very unfavourably to the strong pressure Washington and London exerted on their government to prevent a showdown over Goa — without at the same time guaranteeing that Portugal would surrender her colony.

Not the least satisfactory reaction to the Indian victory is the new-found respect of the Chinese for India. Observers here believe there will now be little talk in Peking about employing force to settle the Himalayan territorial dispute. India could now effectively silence Chinese criticism on her attitude towards Macau by retorting that although no Indian territory is in Portuguese hands they are still entrenched in Macao.

The liberation of Goa opens a new chapter in India's relations with the Western powers, particularly with the United States. India's opinion has reacted very unfavourably to the strong pressure Washington and London exerted on their government to prevent a showdown over Goa — without at the same time guaranteeing that Portugal would surrender her colony.

Not the least satisfactory reaction to the Indian victory is the new-found respect of the Chinese for India. Observers here believe there will now be little talk in Peking about employing force to settle the Himalayan territorial dispute. India could now effectively silence Chinese criticism on her attitude towards Macau by retorting that although no Indian territory is in Portuguese hands they are still entrenched in Macao.

The liberation of Goa opens a new chapter in India's relations with the Western powers, particularly with the United States. India's opinion has reacted very unfavourably to the strong pressure Washington and London exerted on their government to prevent a showdown over Goa — without at the same time guaranteeing that Portugal would surrender her colony.

Not the least satisfactory reaction to the Indian victory is the new-found respect of the Chinese for India. Observers here believe there will now be little talk in Peking about employing force to settle the Himalayan territorial dispute. India could now effectively silence Chinese criticism on her attitude towards Macau by retorting that although no Indian territory is in Portuguese hands they are still entrenched in Macao.

The liberation of Goa opens a new chapter in India's relations with the Western powers, particularly with the United States. India's opinion has reacted very unfavourably to the strong pressure Washington and London exerted on their government to prevent a showdown over Goa — without at the same time guaranteeing that Portugal would surrender her colony.

Not the least satisfactory reaction to the Indian victory is the new-found respect of the Chinese for India. Observers here believe there will now be little talk in Peking about employing force to settle the Himalayan territorial dispute. India could now effectively silence Chinese criticism on her attitude towards Macau by retorting that although no Indian territory is in Portuguese hands they are still entrenched in Macao.

The liberation of Goa opens a new chapter in India's relations with the Western powers, particularly with the United States. India's opinion has reacted very unfavourably to the strong pressure Washington and London exerted on their government to prevent a showdown over Goa — without at the same time guaranteeing that Portugal would surrender her colony.

Not the least satisfactory reaction to the Indian victory is the new-found respect of the Chinese for India. Observers here believe there will now be little talk in Peking about employing force to settle the Himalayan territorial dispute. India could now effectively silence Chinese criticism on her attitude towards Macau by retorting that although no Indian territory is in Portuguese hands they are still entrenched in Macao.

The liberation of Goa opens a new chapter in India's relations with the Western powers, particularly with the United States. India's opinion has reacted very



THE JERUSALEM

**INTERVIEWPOINTS**

ONCE upon a time "the whole earth was of one language and of one speech," but, unfortunately for Israel's schoolchildren, our forefathers insisted on trying to build a tower whose top would reach unto heaven; as a result our children have to learn a second language. Nor, though George Bernard Shaw is a prescribed textbook, will it avail them in the examination to quote Shaw's dictum that "No man fully capable of his own language ever masters another." Distracted mothers write frantic letters of complaint to the newspapers about their offspring having to master the stately prose of Addison, and teachers of English glibly charge IL10 an hour for private lessons given to each other's pupils. Is all this suffering really necessary, or is there some simpler way of learning English? Gideon Cohen and Ruth Aronson, who are teachers of English at the Hebrew University's Beit Hakerem Secondary School, have just done a research survey on the teaching of English in Israel's schools in the Research Department of the University's School of Education. They think that the present curriculum must be radically changed, while Dr. Pinhas Blumenthal, Ministry of Education, Inspector in charge of English in all secondary schools and a general inspector of the humanities subjects, considers that basically no major reforms are needed.



RUTH ARONSON (above)



and GIDEON COHEN

**THE SABRAS AND THE BARD**

Mrs Ruth Aronson, born in South Africa, and still a new immigrant by accepted standards—date of arrival 1954), and Mr. Cohen, an Israeli veteran, obviously worked as a team in their research: one begins an answer to a question from the other, interests eagerly to finish it. Their passion for the English language and for the dubious delight of teaching it to young Israelis is apparent in everything they say. Hearing our youth murder Caesar and Shakespeare simultaneously has not blunted their affection either for the students or for literature.

They are convinced that there is something wrong with English education in the State of Israel. Professor Erikson from the United States says that 85 per cent of Israeli students aren't allowed to enter the first year at university because their English is inadequate," she declares briefly. Incidentally, she taught for three years at the Beersheba High School.

Blumenthal is more philosophical but agrees in principle: "Where else in the world do you treat all children alike, even if some of them still have to learn their first language?" He joins the other in assailing the present division of students into eight standards of elementary school and four of secondary, and campaigns constantly for six and six.

The point of departure which ends this happy harmony is the deduction drawn from this effort at extreme educational equality. The two critics complain that the curriculum originally drew up almost 20 years ago was not suitable for the educational background of the children then attending school. It has not been amended to suit the new patterns of Israeli society, or reduced according to the drastically cutbacks devoted to English.

Teachers are struggling valiantly, but ineffectually to emulate the pedagogic feats of their predecessors despite the radically changed circumstances. Since it is clearly impossible to reach the same high standards of attainment everybody is simply failing at the long haul, with disastrous results for both teachers and pupils.

"It's no good to make your objective climbing Mount Everest. If you really can't climb Mount Tabor—" says Prof. Cohen. "And you certainly don't try to tackle Mount Everest, so why do you call it 'masks'?" It's argued that you must set your aims high and if you achieve some of them you're doing very well. "But this is completely fallacious. Setting aims beyond the possibility of attainment leads to a lot of frustrations and difficulties for both teachers and pupils."

The consequences of a wholly impractical syllabus according to the team, are that the teacher tries optimistically to cover it, and hopes optimistically that the pupils are with him. Those who could not master subjects like English would undertake a different syllabus more suited to their talents.

Holding a doctor's degree from the University of Cologne, Dr. Blumenthal left Germany for London early in the year. He decided to become baker and a view to subsequent immigration to Palestine. On one occasion he ghost-wrote an article which was highly commended by Prof. Harold Laski. The nominal author recommended the young ghost-writer to Laski, who sent him an entrance scholarship to the London School of Economics. He did so won the scholarship took a post-graduate training course at L.S.E. and then came to the Hebrew University in 1955 to study History and Classical Lan-

guages. Since then he has done refresher courses at various times under an assortment of scholarships. He taught in elementary schools, secondary schools, and seminaries, before being appointed to a permanent position shortly after the State was founded and has held his present post since 1955.

He has written a series of English textbooks which are still used in the elementary schools. He explains that the emphasis on long-decreased reading in the curriculum which is required school reading, was occasioned by the State's then inability to pay royalties, and is now being modified.

His key position obliges him to cover all secondary schools between Metulla and Eilat, without assistance and without the aid of his own. When I compare my bakers to those of the local bakers, and see them driving happily past me in their motor cars," he sighs. "I am tempted to show the story of Sholem Aleichem about the beadle of the synagogue, to blame Harav Laski for what he did to me."

He maintains that Israel has far more need of a good foreman than a bad B.A., and that the only answer to the difference between the country's democratic ideals and the actuality of the different types of comprehensive school. But so long as the present system continues to exist, he sees no gain in lowering objectives to attainment possibilities. "Once you start dropping your standard, to be logical you will have to go down to the level of the weakest schools, unless the entire education programme is changed."

This means that the present standards must be maintained. Instead of reducing aims we must improve teaching. At present teachers have an average of 40 pupils per class, which is too many. In England, where each pupil needs a chance to talk and to read aloud, "It is not like history." He believes that the shortage of English teachers could be overcome by a recruiting campaign in English-speaking countries, conducted by inspectors and experienced teachers from Israel who would be able to select candidates for the post and to brief them on living conditions in this country. He also condemns the present system of private lessons which he describes bluntly as "a racket," and says that each school should organize supplementary classes for backward pupils by its own teachers. Such classes would cost relatively little of what they are paying at present and would be integrated with the lessons in school. Instead of the pupil being left to hazard instruction often at variance with that given in class.

He adds that the present syllabus is being adapted, with more emphasis on mo-

ern writers — Shaw has been included as an alternative to Shakespeare. An oral examination will be added to test the pupils' facility in conversation; although this will not be used to fail pupils who succeed in written examinations, it may help the fluent speaker who is a poor writer to move up from failure to success.

THE team are on the staff of the H.U. School of Education, and are doing research under the direction of Dr. Gina Ortner. Ruth Aronson graduated from Cape Town University and obtained her teacher's diploma at the Hebrew University. She was born in Liverpool and studied at Edinburgh by the British Council. Gideon Cohen studied education and philosophy in Germany, spent many years in English-speaking countries including the U.S.A., and served in the R.A.F. through World War II. Both taught at elementary and secondary schools and teachers' seminaries, and are engaged in teacher training at the University.

Neither of them ever wanted to be bakers, and they are not the least bit mollified by the proposed reforms. They consider an oral examination subjective and possibly unfair. While they are critical of the idea of asking Israelis to struggle with Shakespearean problems, they do not think that "modification" of the syllabus will provide the necessary reform, unless the fundamental aims of English teaching in Israeli schools are changed. The present official objectives make English a "culture-directed language" — it is intended to provide the country's youth with a key to world civilization and thus to widen their horizon and to enrich their spiritual heritage, to contribute to international understanding.

"The idea is obviously that English should be taught as a civilization and not only as a foreign language," says Miss Aronson. "This may have been a valid approach 20 or 30 years ago," Mr. Cohen goes on. "But today the position is completely different. Everything is available in translation, and can be easily understood." "It's quite incorrect to expect a student to express complex thoughts on philosophy or on literary themes in an alien tongue," Miss Aronson adds.

They propose that a completely new approach should be adopted, and that English should first be taught as a subject. This means that the teacher should be the basic structure of the language. Examples of how such a system works are exercises requiring limited responses, the compilation of sentences or a combination of clauses; answers to leading questions; short summaries of texts

studied in classes; translations from Hebrew into English and English into Hebrew, within a limited range of structure and idiom. "By cutting down demands to realistic limits, the standard of attainment can be raised considerably, and the aim of English as a cultural subject finally achieved," explains Mr. Cohen.

The team believes that the only key to a culture is the key to the structure of its language, that it is impossible to understand its literature without being completely familiar with its forms. But teaching English as a skill is impossible under the present system, in which examinations have a "feedback effect"—the nature of the examination decides what is taught. For this reason any suggestion that in the long run no great harm is done by setting aims far beyond attainment must be falacious.

IT is clear that Dr. Blumenthal will never yield on the argument of whether English should be taught as a culture. "We are not a Berlin school," he says. "We can't consider language solely from a utilitarian point of view, as if it were a tool to be used to dig in the ground. This might be possible if we had a people of schools who have in some parts of the United States, where they teach typing and driving. You must consider the total picture. In our schools we teach the Bible, the Talmud, classical history, modern history, and so on: English has to be integrated into this general educational philosophy. The scholar learns in every subject the Romantic movement, the European surety about himself, something about the romantic poets in English?

For us the second language—English or French—must be an end in itself and not a means to an end. I believe it's very important for our youth to study at least one great work in English, and to learn the harm and any amount of good to struggle with Shakespeare. Why shouldn't they get into the habit of reading and appreciating the great English writers? Otherwise we have the danger of provincialism or chauvinism—Bialik and Tehernikovsky are great, but our children must know that they are not the only great poets."

THE team retorts that there is noodium hating the utilitarian and practical, which should be the main means of opening the doors to culture. Original literary texts should be studied intensively after the pupils have learned the basic foundation in language. There is a need to encourage every cultural group not to abandon its characteristic modes, but in pride of heritage to integrate them into the life of Israel as a whole. Cultural pluralism is an accepted pattern of American culture. Such a pattern woven in Israel as a purposeful national policy with regard to Israel's rich and varied constituency would be a colourful and meaningful diversity in unity and unity in diversity. Here is an opportunity to enrich Israel's future culture and strengthen its sense of unity. This is a task for an entire generation.

Political groupings in Israel are incomparably more closely knit than they are in the United States. The kibbutzim, with rare exceptions, are like families. Large groups of people live in the same houses and cities, the social bonds are usually determined by political affiliations. These also reflect themselves in the various sports organizations, ranging down to the teenagers... Americans in Israel, I think, should also like to

**Lights and Shadows in Israel**

see a less rigid social stratification of social life in accordance with party lines.

**Zionut' And A Sense Of Mission**

THE sooner religion is divorced from politics in Israel and the sooner the heterodox groups in Judaism have the same rights in Israel as the orthodox groups, the more secure will be the place and the appeal of religion in Israel in all of its manifestations, and the sooner will Israel, so abundant in democracy and its procedures, be able to free itself from these limitations upon its democratic credentials. The qualities of religious orthodoxy should not be strained. It should fall as the gentle dew from heaven upon the lives of those who encounter it.

The youth of Israel are a constant subject of concern, speculation, exhortation and prophecy. They have been accused of isolationism and indifference towards Diaspora Jewry, and they have been charged with disdain for the victims of the Nazi death camps. What I find lacking in the Israeli youth is the sense of mission, without which, I believe, Israel is missing its chief credential.

Those of us who come from the Diaspora can testify that Jews in the Diaspora look upon Israel as the cornerstone of their enthusiasm for Israel does not merely from their sense of pride that there is a Jewish State, with status, a flag, statements, ambassadors, an army and navy, and all the paraphernalia of statehood, but also, and more so, from the quality of this political entity, its courage, idealism, the readiness for sacrifice on the part

of Israel, however, should aspire to be a model state and its citizens should aspire to feel a high sense of mission not so much because Jews outside Israel and non-Jews wish it or expect it but primarily because this has been Israel's historic destiny since the beginning of Jewish history. The sense of mission has been at the root of the consciousness of the Jewish people as an "am segulah," a chosen people. The fulfillment of its mission is not possible in the Diaspora. It is possible only where the Jewish people as a people is free to develop its national life and... corporate characteristics. And this is the sense of mission which is carried in by the Hebrew Prophets with the moral and spiritual salvation of humanity as a whole. Hence Israel's messianic concept integrates Israel's salvation into the world's salvation.

There is no doubt that from the fathers of modern Zionism to the founders of Medinat Yisrael this concept has been an important motivation. Israel's pre-eminent leadership, especially the older leadership, notably exemplified by President Ben-Gurion and Prime Minister Goldstein, is for the most part permeated by it. It is however, not as noticeable as one would wish, in the younger generation of Israelis. Among younger Israelis one finds a tendency to gag at the imposition of such a sense of mission. The young generation is a good generation in itself, a courageous, idealistic, and ready to meet every emergency with every sacrifice. But they want to be like all the other nations and when one speaks to them of being "a light to the nations," they disdain such preachers as "Zionut," empty Zionist talk.

There are some Jews in Israel and many outside Israel who believe that this "Zionut" is of very real importance to Israel's raise. They look to the future, therefore, with some concern. They wonder to what extent Israel's leaders of tomorrow will carry on the spiritual heritage of Israel's present-day leadership.

It is a challenge to Israel's present-day leaders to prepare a properly oriented successor. It is a challenge to the teachers in the schools to rear a generation in the spirit of Israel's historic moral commitments.

Because I believe that this kind of world outlook is not only desirable but indispensable for Israel's long-range future; I believe that it will come to be.

We who have come to Israel to cast in our lot with Medinat Yisrael, the Jewish national home, are privileged to be able to play a part in evaluating its present and in moulding its future. Let us not fail to exercise this high privilege, the climax of nineteen centuries of Jewish history.

**Merchandising with Entertainment**

(Continued from Page 1)

rail's answer is that there is also a demand for serious features.

Koif Yisrael does not believe that the Light Programme, which consists mainly of songs and dances, music and night entertainment, draws listeners away from the First. Only the listener who wants to hear a serious feature does so. It argues: he does not use it as background.

If two silent hours can be filled in, then, why not in

the First Programme? To this the radio service says "no money." If there was, Koif Yisrael would like to extend the First Programme after 11 p.m. and easily "strip-mill" into First. First's existing ether-hours to improve programmes, it says. The question of commercial broadcasting—which could eventually have some bearing on television if and when it is introduced—seem to hold down to one of money; whether a wider choice of programmes and

now it is planned to make it.

longer broadcasting hours longer should be financed by increased commercial advertising or with public resources thus ignoring the entire question of whether the commercial standards of the programme are being seriously endangered by this association with merchandising with entertainment.

Political groupings in Israel are incomparably more closely knit than they are in the United States. The kibbutzim, with rare exceptions, are like families. Large groups of people live in the same houses and cities, the social bonds are usually determined by political affiliations. These also reflect themselves in the various sports organizations, ranging down to the teenagers... Americans in Israel, I think, should also like to

come to be.

We who have come to Israel to cast in our lot with Medinat Yisrael, the Jewish national home, are privileged to be able to play a part in evaluating its present and in moulding its future. Let us not fail to exercise this high privilege, the climax of nineteen centuries of Jewish history.

Because I believe that this kind of world outlook is not only desirable but indispensable for Israel's long-range future; I believe that it will come to be.

We who have come to Israel to cast in our lot with Medinat Yisrael, the Jewish national home, are privileged to be able to play a part in evaluating its present and in moulding its future. Let us not fail to exercise this high privilege, the climax of nineteen centuries of Jewish history.

Because I believe that this kind of world outlook is not only desirable but indispensable for Israel's long-range future; I believe that it will come to be.

We who have come to Israel to cast in our lot with Medinat Yisrael, the Jewish national home, are privileged to be able to play a part in evaluating its present and in moulding its future. Let us not fail to exercise this high privilege, the climax of nineteen centuries of Jewish history.

Because I believe that this kind of world outlook is not only desirable but indispensable for Israel's long-range future; I believe that it will come to be.

We who have come to Israel to cast in our lot with Medinat Yisrael, the Jewish national home, are privileged to be able to play a part in evaluating its present and in moulding its future. Let us not fail to exercise this high privilege, the climax of nineteen centuries of Jewish history.

Because I believe that this kind of world outlook is not only desirable but indispensable for Israel's long-range future; I believe that it will come to be.

We who have come to Israel to cast in our lot with Medinat Yisrael, the Jewish national home, are privileged to be able to play a part in evaluating its present and in moulding its future. Let us not fail to exercise this high privilege, the climax of nineteen centuries of Jewish history.

Because I believe that this kind of world outlook is not only desirable but indispensable for Israel's long-range future; I believe that it will come to be.

We who have come to Israel to cast in our lot with Medinat Yisrael, the Jewish national home, are privileged to be able to play a part in evaluating its present and in moulding its future. Let us not fail to exercise this high privilege, the climax of nineteen centuries of Jewish history.

Because I believe that this kind of world outlook is not only desirable but indispensable for Israel's long-range future; I believe that it will come to be.

We who have come to Israel to cast in our lot with Medinat Yisrael, the Jewish national home, are privileged to be able to play a part in evaluating its present and in moulding its future. Let us not fail to exercise this high privilege, the climax of nineteen centuries of Jewish history.

Because I believe that this kind of world outlook is not only desirable but indispensable for Israel's long-range future; I believe that it will come to be.

We who have come to Israel to cast in our lot with Medinat Yisrael, the Jewish national home, are privileged to be able to play a part in evaluating its present and in moulding its future. Let us not fail to exercise this high privilege, the climax of nineteen centuries of Jewish history.

Because I believe that this kind of world outlook is not only desirable but indispensable for Israel's long-range future; I believe that it will come to be.

We who have come to Israel to cast in our lot with Medinat Yisrael, the Jewish national home, are privileged to be able to play a part in evaluating its present and in moulding its future. Let us not fail to exercise this high privilege, the climax of nineteen centuries of Jewish history.

Because I believe that this kind of world outlook is not only desirable but indispensable for Israel's long-range future; I believe that it will come to be.

We who have come to Israel to cast in our lot with Medinat Yisrael, the Jewish national home, are privileged to be able to play a part in evaluating its present and in moulding its future. Let us not fail to exercise this high privilege, the climax of nineteen centuries of Jewish history.

Because I believe that this kind of world outlook is not only desirable but indispensable for Israel's long-range future; I believe that it will come to be.

We who have come to Israel to cast in our lot with Medinat Yisrael, the Jewish national home, are privileged to be able to play a part in evaluating its present and in moulding its future. Let us not fail to exercise this high privilege, the climax of nineteen centuries of Jewish history.

Because I believe that this kind of world outlook is not only desirable but indispensable for Israel's long-range future; I believe that it will come to be.

We who have come to Israel to cast in our lot with Medinat Yisrael, the Jewish national home, are privileged to be able to play a part in evaluating its present and in moulding its future. Let us not fail to exercise this high privilege, the climax of nineteen centuries of Jewish history.

Because I believe that this kind of world outlook is not only desirable but indispensable for Israel's long-range future; I believe that it will come to be.

We who have come to Israel to cast in our lot with Medinat Yisrael, the Jewish national home, are privileged to be able to play a part in evaluating its present and in moulding its future. Let us not fail to exercise this high privilege

## Money and Markets... By David Kricine

### **Big Citrus And Little**

IT is not known just why the present citrus crop is smaller than normal. Perhaps the groves are older now after the record-breaking yields of 1958/9 and 1959/60, when Israel had her richest harvest in 40 years. But that does not explain why young groves newly coming into production are also giving a moderate crop.

The talk that many plantations are getting old is baseless. A tree that is older or that matter any tree that does not give a profit on the costs of cultivation is at once uprooted and replaced by a sapling. The strength of the soil is replenished by fertilizers.

The chief factor that determines the fate of the citrus harvest in the winter must be weather conditions at blossom time during the previous spring. A cold spell followed by an excessive khamsin can damage the fruit in its infancy.

The citrus fruit now being picked from Israel's trees will probably total 475,000 tons by the end of the season. All the top-grade fruit is exported each year; only the culms are left for the local market—the better ones for the fruit show and the remainder for industry. The consumer is not always necessarily worse off. For example, foreign markets often take two boxes of oranges because their weight makes them too expensive. It too much large fruit is shipped, the price can drop to 35/- a box, when small oranges are fetching 50/-.

Israelis, on the other hand, like large oranges. In any case the planter cannot control whether his tree will produce small or large fruit. Generally if a number of oranges carried on the tree is smaller, their average size tends to be larger. This is information only helpful, however, if the cultivator wants larger fruits. Branches are sometimes cut off the trees in order to secure bigger clementines.

### **High Consumption**

Israelis on the whole do justice to their native citrus. Although it is available for only a part of the year, the average Israeli manages to eat close to 35 kgs annually. Britons—who get oranges all year round—consume only 9 kgs. Germans (one of the world's biggest con-

### **Show of Israeli Goods To Tour Africa**

An exhibition of Israeli manufactures will be opened in Monrovia, capital of Liberia, on January 18, it was announced yesterday by the Israel Fairs and Exhibitions Co. It will be organized in cooperation with the Mayer Investment Corp., which centralizes the marketing of Israeli products in Liberia.

The exhibition will later move on to Freetown, Sierra Leone, and Dakar.

### **HAKUPA LE PITZYUE PITURIN (SEVERANCE PAY FUND)**

ADMINISTERED BY EXPORT BANK LTD.  
TEL AVIV - HAIFA

**new!**  
**compact!**  
**light!**  
**simple!**

**summa PRIMA 20**  
Price IL 450.-  
Adding Machine



### **Children Set The Example**

ISRAEL'S banks appear to have reached the despondent conclusion that, in a spendthrift community like Israel, you can only teach people to save if you catch them young. The big thrust among the banks—Bank Leumi and Discount—have launched saving schemes for children. The Discount Bank's scheme is called *Egor* (meaning "Accumulates"). A child can open an account if he deposits IL2. He then gets a money-box that remains the property of the bank which retains the key. Every time he fills up the box, he takes it to the local branch, where it is solemnly opened and the pile of coins credited to his account. The rate of interest is only three per cent—which is discouraging, since the sums deposited are small that the interest appears almost invisible.

But there is another aspect to the scheme that can be almost as attractive to the child as the accumulation of interest. The main problem facing the bank is how to keep the child saving despite the initial flush of enthusiasm, when the fateful IL2 has been duly deposited, the average little boy is liable to take every subsequent five-agora piece that comes

of tomorrow's adult.

The result is that, in order to register the transfer of a property with the Ministry of Justice, one must first run both to the local authority and to the Treasury for certifications that all their accounts for taxes on the property have been paid in full. This is not to mention a prior trip to Customs and Excise for the revenue stamps without which the property cannot be purchased.

### **Cumbersome Methods**

Nor are all the tax-gathering bodies competent to do their task efficiently. I have been asked to pay a tax to the Municipality that I could prove (thanks to my propensity for keeping receipts over several years) had been paid a long time ago. And everyone knows that procedures at the Land Registry Offices are so cumbersome that individuals make a livelihood by charging IL50 a time for helping would-be property-owners to "build their file" with the various documents (mostly receipts) that are necessary to register the deal.

A high-level committee headed by Supreme Court Justice Alfred Wittner is examining the possibilities of simplifying tax raising. The ideal solution would be for the Treasury to become the sole tax-gathering agency of all the authorities concerned, acting, for example, as a contractor to the Municipalities in this field, against a fee to cover expenses.

Then the tax payer would receive one account from one source every year for all his direct taxes, sub-divided for his information, and his information would be passed on to the Paris conference would like not only to perpetuate their present preferential status, but also to bolster it by a bulk agreement with the Six providing for the purchase of guaranteed quantities of African staple products, while restricting competing imports from third countries by a quota system. The argument advanced is the need to protect workers from the external market. The African countries, on the other hand, are not so interested in that, as a result of which wage inducements have been able to increase money incomes far more than productivity.

**Norway's Inflation**

After several years of price stability, Norway is in the throes of inflation. Between February and April the cost-of-living index advanced by five per cent, and an advance of another five per cent was widely expected. The price increases set in motion by this year's wage agreements for most of the country's employees, and the higher price level for farm produce agreed upon by the Government. Other factors have been the new fiscal policy, packing the higher grain prices on to the consumer, and increased taxes on petrol, beer and spirits. The trade unions are very worried by

the new note on the market was the strength of dollar-linked bonds. The turnover in equities was smaller than last week with its heavy demand, while the turnover in dollar-linked increased. This change in the atmosphere was brought about by two factors: first, Dr. Foerder's statement on Friday, calling on the government either to declare that there would be no devaluation for a long time ahead, or else to go through with devaluation without any delay since the present uncertainty harmed the Israeli economy. The second factor was information about the imminent trip of the Minister of Finance and the Governor of the Bank of Israel to the U.S., one of the reported purposes of which are negotiations with the International Monetary Fund with reference to the future of the Israeli pound.

Considerable purchasing orders for dollar-linked bonds brought prices in this section to higher levels, particularly beginning of the week. On Wednesday, demand subsided somewhat and prices either remained unchanged or hardened only slightly. If prices have not moved upwards further, this is probably due to the Government's offer of the recent Series J Housing Loan issue to the public at par, which absorbed part of the demand. Series J is dollar-

### **STOCK MARKET DOLLAR-LINKED FAVoured**

linked. The public's nervousness was also manifested in the free market dealings in securities dollars which, on Wednesday, touched a new high for the season—a premium of 32% "buyers only."

The lack of sellers, however, may be connected with technical year-end considerations, and some supply can be expected at the beginning of the month.

The new funds invested in dollar-linked appeared to be fresh, plus reinvested Tavel dollar redemption payments. No sales of stocks were reported and equity prices remained steady throughout the week.

Good company reports and expected or declared dividend distributions helped sentiment. Among them were the 7% interim dividend declared by ILDC. The bonus plus a 2% extra anniversary bonus distributed by Eltern Investment, and a rumoured 14% Soleil Bond dividend. Moreover, some investors consider a number of equities—particularly those that have hidden reserves and whose assets have not yet been revalued, as a hedge against inflation and possible devaluation.

The year 1961 thus closed on the Stock Exchange in an atmosphere of nervousness and uncertainty with the hope that 1962 would bring stabler conditions with it.

By arrangement with L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd.

### **Industrial Productivity Up 5 per cent Annually**

INDUSTRIAL output is now running about 30 per cent—if not more—above the 1958 level, the latest statistical figures indicate. The production index, based on 1958 as 100, ranged about 125 in 1960, 130 in the first quarter of 1961, and 146 in the second quarter. The number of days worked in industry increased by only 20 per cent over the same period, indicating an advance in productivity. Over the whole five-year period of 1955–1960, the annual rise in productivity per worker average roughly 4.8 per cent, which is rather high by international standards, but seems to have slowed down lately.

### **Diamonds and Appliances**

Since 1958 the rise in output has been steeper in the metal, machine and electrical industries, and in diamond polishing, which advanced by two-thirds, and more. On the other hand, textile, wood, ceramics and metals advanced by one-third only.

Producers complained about costs creeping up which made competition increasingly difficult. Nevertheless, a general wage hike of six per cent was carried out, as a result of which the amount of purchasing power poured into the home market in the second half of 1961 must have soared further. Statistical data for this period are, of course, incomplete, but one can scarcely doubt that the inflationary trend has gathered further momentum. Thus the price level and the cost-of-living have again risen slightly.

In the third quarter of the year the export advance slowed down to 12.5 per cent, and was overtaken by the import rise, bringing about a wider foreign trade gap. The labour shortage was accentuated, despite higher immigration, and in construction, transport, several industries and the services, supply is visibly behind demand. As a result profits seem to be rather high, investment and speculation are booming, and labour is in a strong position to extract more wage hikes, whether with or without

### **ECONOMIC COMMENT**

### **Inflation Paradox**

THE end of a calendar year, when plans are prepared for the next fiscal period, is best suited for a review of economic and monetary policies, and recent developments in this field have indeed made such a review imperative.

At the beginning of 1961, public opinion was alerted by warnings of mounting inflationary pressure which subsequently proved to have been fully justified. Over the whole five-year period of 1955–1960, the annual rise in productivity per worker average roughly 4.8 per cent, which is rather high by international standards, but seems to have slowed down lately.

Since 1958 the leaders have been paper and carton (with an output rise of 28 per cent) steel (25 per cent) and textiles (24 per cent), followed by diamonds, clothing, and electric appliances. In that order, while the ceramic industries were the largest, Productivity advanced most in chemicals, paper, rubber and plastics, and diamonds, while in the machine industry, it seems to have declined.

Producers complained about costs

creeping up which made competition increasingly difficult. Nevertheless, a general wage hike of six per cent was carried out, as a result of which the amount of purchasing power poured into the home market in the second half of 1961 must have soared further. Statistical data for this period are, of course, incomplete, but one can scarcely doubt that the inflationary trend has gathered further momentum. Thus the price level and the cost-of-living have again risen slightly.

On the face of it, this development has been according to accustomed inflationary lines. But when one turns to the monetary sphere, matters look different. During the first half of the year the demand pressure was still visible in the soaring figures of means of payment. Between the end of December 1960 and the end of June 1961, money in circulation increased by IL28m, and demand deposits by IL78m, which altogether amounted to a 14.8 per cent increase in the nation's purchasing power over the corresponding period a year ago, i.e. clearly more than the increase in the GNP in real terms, i.e. well over 10 per cent in money outlay. The 15 per cent advance in exports was just enough to balance the cost of additional imports (not including the ship and aircraft purchases). Unemployment was largely absorbed, and a shortage of skilled manpower developed in several sectors.

Producers complained about costs

creeping up which made competition increasingly difficult. Nevertheless, a general wage hike of six per cent was carried out, as a result of which the amount of purchasing power poured into the home market in the second half of 1961 must have soared further. Statistical data for this period are, of course, incomplete, but one can scarcely doubt that the inflationary trend has gathered further momentum. Thus the price level and the cost-of-living have again risen slightly.

THE paradox goes, however, further than that. One could perhaps follow some sophisticated theories and argue that the nation's liquid means are indeed inadequate—witness the current "squeeze"—but that of disposable resources have risen. Yet this assumption too is not borne out by the facts. In the third quarter of 1961 the expansion of bank credit slowed down to IL47m, (as compared to IL54m, in the same quarter of 1960), and the annual increase in the State's indebtedness amounted to only IL18m, (as compared to IL28m). But the foreign currency reserves, which remained almost stationary in the third quarter of 1960, dropped this year by as much as IL42m, thus offsetting most of the increase in other resources. For the last quarter no statistics are, of course, available as yet, and the pattern must have been different.

One should not therefore underestimate the gravity of the situation we face, with the old traps played out and no new tricks ready as yet.

May one hope that the establishment of an economic planning authority will amount to a new departure in this respect?

### **ECONOMIC NEWS IN BRIEF**

#### **Africa and the Six**

At the first ministerial meeting between the European Six and their African "associated" states, held in Paris on December 6 and 7, the general outline of an eventual convention was explored. Negotiations will be continued in Brussels in April, with the hope of concluding them by the end of June.

This slow beginning is largely due to disagreements between the Common Market countries as regards the best form of association with the Africans. France and Belgium would like to maintain a high common external tariff for tropical products, and to guarantee former French and Belgian colonies the high prices they used to be paid by their former "mother countries". Germany and Holland, on the other hand, supported by the U.S. and to some extent by Britain, would like to have the common external tariff on tropical products abolished, and are against preferential status for some African countries—a point of special importance in view of the possible association of African Commonwealth members in the wake of Britain's joining the Common Market.

The E.E.C. Commission has suggested that the artificial increase of four per cent has been agreed upon by the employers and trade unions, plus a bonus to be paid out of profits (in compensation for higher rents). Incidentally, the formula adopted for industries is of particular interest: the wage rise for any group of workers will largely depend upon the rise in productivity in that specific industry, as a result of which wage inducements have been able to increase money incomes far more than productivity.

The German trade unions' wage bargaining position went up by 11 per cent in the first half of 1961, and new claims for wage hikes ranging up to 10 per cent are now being made. In France, too, a 10 per cent wage rise was granted this year by private industries and although the public sector still sticks to the planned rise of wages—two per cent only—it appears to be beginning to be felt.

The German trade unions' wage bargaining position went up by 11 per cent in the first half of 1961, and new claims for wage hikes ranging up to 10 per cent are now being made. In France, too, a 10 per cent wage rise was granted this year by private industries and although the public sector still sticks to the planned rise of wages—two per cent only—it appears to be beginning to be felt.

In Holland, the wage rises were concentrated in the service sector, and the public sector has been able to increase money incomes far more than productivity.

At the first ministerial meeting between the European Six and their African "associated" states, held in Paris on December 6 and 7, the general outline of an eventual convention was explored. Negotiations will be continued in Brussels in April, with the hope of concluding them by the end of June.

This slow beginning is largely due to disagreements between the Common Market countries as regards the best form of association with the Africans. France and Belgium would like to maintain a high common external tariff for tropical products, and to guarantee former French and Belgian colonies the high prices they used to be paid by their former "mother countries". Germany and Holland, on the other hand, supported by the U.S. and to some extent by Britain, would like to have the common external tariff on tropical products abolished, and are against preferential status for some African countries—a point of special importance in view of the possible association of African Commonwealth members in the wake of Britain's joining the Common Market.

The E.E.C. Commission has suggested that the artificial increase of four per cent has been agreed upon by the employers and trade unions, plus a bonus to be paid out of profits (in compensation for higher rents). Incidentally, the formula adopted for industries is of particular interest: the wage rise for any group of workers will largely depend upon the rise in productivity in that specific industry, as a result of which wage inducements have been able to increase money incomes far more than productivity.

The German trade unions' wage bargaining position went up by 11 per cent in the first half of 1961, and new claims for wage hikes ranging up to 10 per cent are now being made. In France, too, a 10 per cent wage rise was granted this year by private industries and although the public sector still sticks to the planned rise of wages—two per cent only—it appears to be beginning to be felt.

In Holland, the wage rises were concentrated in the service sector, and the public sector has been able to increase money incomes far more than productivity.

At the first ministerial meeting between the European Six and their African "associated" states, held in Paris on December 6 and 7, the general outline of an eventual convention was explored. Negotiations will be continued in Brussels in April, with the hope of concluding them by the end of June.

This slow beginning is largely due to disagreements between the Common Market countries as regards the best form of association with the Africans. France and Belgium would like to maintain a high common external tariff for tropical products, and to guarantee former French and Belgian colonies the high prices they used to be paid by their former "mother countries". Germany and Holland, on the other hand, supported by the U.S. and to some extent by Britain, would like to have the common external tariff on tropical products abolished, and are against preferential status for some African countries—a point of special importance in view of the possible association of African Commonwealth members in the wake of Britain's joining the Common Market.

The E.E.C. Commission has suggested that the artificial increase of four per cent has been agreed upon by the employers and trade unions, plus a bonus to be paid out of profits (in compensation for higher rents). Incidentally, the formula adopted for industries is of particular interest: the wage rise for any group of workers will largely depend upon the rise in productivity in that specific industry, as a result of which wage inducements have been able to increase money incomes far more than productivity.

The German trade unions' wage bargaining position went up by 11 per cent in the first half of 1961, and new claims for wage hikes ranging up to 10 per cent are now being made. In France, too, a 10 per cent wage rise was granted this year by private industries and although the public sector still sticks to the planned rise of wages—two per cent only—it appears to be beginning to be felt.

In Holland, the wage rises were concentrated in the service sector, and the public sector has been able to increase money incomes far more than productivity.

At the first ministerial meeting between the European Six and their African "associated" states, held in Paris on December 6 and 7, the general outline of an eventual convention was explored. Negotiations will be continued in Brussels in April, with the hope of concluding them by the end of June.

This slow beginning is largely due to disagreements between the Common Market countries as regards the best form of association with the Africans. France and Belgium would like to maintain a high common external tariff for tropical products, and to guarantee former French and Belgian colonies the high prices they used to be paid by their former "mother countries". Germany and Holland, on the other hand, supported by the U.S. and to some extent by Britain, would like to have the common external tariff on tropical products abolished, and are against preferential status for some African countries—a point of special importance in view of the possible association of African Commonwealth members in the wake of Britain's joining the Common Market.

The E.E.C. Commission has suggested that the artificial increase of four per cent has been agreed upon by the employers and trade unions, plus a bonus to be paid out of profits (in compensation for higher rents). Incidentally, the formula adopted for industries is of particular interest: the wage rise for any group of workers will largely depend upon the rise in productivity in that specific industry, as a result of which wage inducements have been able to increase money incomes far more than productivity.

The German trade unions' wage bargaining position went up by 11 per cent in the first half of 1961, and new claims for wage hikes ranging up to 10 per cent are now being made. In France, too, a 10 per cent wage rise was granted this year by private industries and although the public sector still sticks to the planned rise of wages—two per cent only—it appears to be beginning to be felt.

In Holland, the

**WHAT'S ON****ALL WEEK****JERUSALEM**

**Hotels:** Hotel Jerusalem, Tel. 24690; P.O.B. 1190; Closed for the winter season till February 1963. For all information and reservations for next season please contact our offices by phone or personally every weekday between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

**Dances:** Relax and have fun at Bachus. Tourists welcome too.

**Tours:** Tourists and visitors are cordially invited to the spacious modern new building of the General Israel Orphanage House for Girls, Jerusalem. Kiryat Mezah, Montefiore, Tel. 28424, 27800.

**Hebrew University:** Conducted by Prof. Dr. Yigael Yadin. Downstairs Lobby, Wiss Auditorium, University Campus.

**Hadassah Tour:** Daily at 9 a.m., from the Strauss Health Centre, Strauss St., Jerusalem. For this tour, telephone Book Your Chair, IL 60900. Payment to cover cost of transport.

**Tad Vashem:** Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Authority. Har Haskaron. Visits to the Memorial Shrine (Ohal Yikar), and to the new building of the Tad Vashem. Tel. 28424. Sunday to Thursday 8 a.m.-3 p.m.; Friday and holiday 8 a.m.-1 p.m.

**Exhibitions:** Nors Art Room, 9 Maimon Ave., Tel. 28489. Opening from 11:30 a.m. Colour woodcuts by Miron Sima, Tel. 10-1-34.

**Herod's Tomb and Museum:** open daily from 8 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. Museums open from 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. daily except Wednesdays and Thursdays 8 a.m.-5 p.m. daily except Wednesdays and Thursdays.

"Israel Today" permanent exhibition, Binyan Ha'oma, Tel. 10-1-44.

**Archaeological Museum:** Department of Antiquities, 26th Fl., Tel. 28100. Hamachek Gold Treasure. Pontius Pilate Inscription. Ephesian Artemis, all from Caesarea. Exhibit of Greek and Roman Artifacts. "Grotto" Noga, Tel. 28424. Today, 9-1; tomorrow 10-1. Jerusalem Art Gallery, 6 Rehov David Hamelech, Tel. 4-8; Fri. 11-2. Sat. 11-10. Bezelet National Museum. Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological objects. Porcelain and other decorative art objects (bequest of Mr. & T. Stibbe). Bustum, Herodian, 17th Century. Dutch paintings (Lissitzky, Kandinsky — early masters of abstract art; French paintings (All from Museum collection). Daily, 2-8; Sat. 11-10; Fri. 9-10; Sat. 10-11.

**Bulgarian State Folk-Song and Dance Troupe:** "Koutei," Binyanei Ha'oma, 1:30 p.m.

**Organ Music:** by Philip Roger on the four manual Austin organ. Beginning at 11 a.m. in Y.M.C.A. auditorium. Public welcome.

**Exhibitions:** Rina Gallery, 13 Rehov Hamalka, Tel. 28328. Moše Tamir, sculpture and lithography, 9-2.

**TEL AVIV**

**Friday Night Forum:** Z.O.A. House, 8:30 p.m.

**GIVATAYIM**

**Bulgarian State Folk-Song and Dance Troupe:** "Koutei," Noga, 7 and 9 p.m.

**TOMORROW**

**JERUSALEM**

**Exhibition Opening:** Drawings and woodcuts by Arnaldo Pedrosa d'Horta, painter and engraver. Tel Aviv, opening by Prof. Hana Klinghofer, M.K. at 11:30 a.m. Jerusalem, Artists House.

**Bulgarian State Folk-Song and Dance Troupe:** "Koutei," Binyanei Ha'oma, 1:30 p.m.

**Organ Music:** by Philip Roger on the four manual Austin organ. Beginning at 11 a.m. in Y.M.C.A. auditorium. Public welcome.

**Exhibitions:** Rina Gallery, 13 Rehov Hamalka, Tel. 28328. Moše Tamir, sculpture and lithography, 9-10 p.m.

**TEL AVIV**

**Exhibition Opening:** Kastel Gallery, 97 Dizengoff. Oils by Jacob Greenstein, opening at 11:30 a.m. Daily, 10-1-3.

**Theatre:** **Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

**Hannachim:** "The Emperor's New Clothes," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

</div

Orchestra Marks 25th Anniversary

# I.P.O. 'Most Treasured Cultural Possession'

The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, now celebrating its 25th anniversary, is a remarkable achievement. Despite its turbulent background the Orchestra has not only functioned uninterruptedly through the Arab riots of its early years, through World War II and through the Israel War of Independence, but has attracted most of the world's most celebrated conductors and soloists, and firmly established it among the leading symphonic bodies on the international scene.

The Orchestra came into existence through the vision and energy of Bronislaw Huberman, the eminent violinist who died in 1947. In his concert tours of Palestine he had found a remarkable enthusiasm for music and when racial laws in Europe deprived him of opportunities to perform, he conceived the plan of a Jewish orchestra for the Jewish Homeland. In his own words, he wanted "to unite the desire of the country for an orchestra with the desire of the European musicians for a country."

It was an Herculean task to bring in the musicians, to seek funds for support, to set up the whole physical apparatus pertaining to a symphonic body and to enlist the interest of conductors and soloists in Europe and the U.S.A. in the project. But, fighting against inertia and the discouragement of the disbelieving, through his faith and indefatigable energy, Huberman transformed his dream into reality.

At the end of the summer of 1936 the musicians started to arrive in Palestine. Conductor H.W. Steinberg followed to prepare the Toscanini programmes. The sceptical public did not believe that the great Arturo would come and were slow to take up subscription tickets. The increasing income from the country made it possible to start the opening from October to December. And then Toscanini arrived. Music-lovers fought for seats and when the maestro mounted the podium an over-flowing hall gave him, the founder and the ensemble an unforgettable ovation.

**Conductors and Soloists**

From that time on the most renowned conductors and soloists have appeared with the Orchestra. Toscanini returned in the 1937/38 season; Dr. Malcolm Sargent, Issai Dobrowen, Eugen Szenker, William Steinberg followed. The first guest soloist from abroad was the famous violinist, known pianist Adolf Busch; pianist Benno Moiseiwitsch followed. And in December 1938 Bronislaw Huberman, founder of the Orchestra, appeared with "his child" for the first time, under the baton of Bruno Walter.

The outbreak of war in September 1939 brought with it the closing of the Mediterranean and a cessation of guests from abroad, but not before Felix Weingartner and Ignaz Neumark came to the country to conduct the Orchestra. During the years of World War Two the rich sound of local talents—conductors and soloists, several also being drawn from the Allied Forces. Here may be mentioned the names of conductors Otto Selberg, Marc Lavry, Paul Ben Haim, Georg Singer, Michael Taube and Bronislaw Szulc (the last named, who died in 1955, being also Principal Horn of the Orchestra) and of David Menashe, Antonina Lerner and Clifford Curzon.

With the re-opening of the Mediterranean in the summer of 1945 Louis Kohl came from England, Bernardino Molinari came from Italy, and Charles Munch from France. Soon there followed Leonard Bernstein; Jascha Horenstein, Nicola Malko. After the declaration of the State of Israel in May 1948, a delegation from the U.S. received a visa from the new State—and Paul Paray came from France. The 1949/50 season saw the return of

Bernstein and of Paray and the first visit of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky. This season, too, brought to the Orchestra's platform Jascha Heifetz, Zino Francescatti, Vronsky, and Babin, Jennie Tourel and in September of 1949, the first visit of Isaac Stern.

In the last decade conductors have included Sergiu Celibidache, Carlo Maria Giulini, Rafael Kubelik, Josef Krips, Paul Klecki, Dmitri Mitropoulos, Eugene Ormandy, Georg Solti, Sir John Barbirolli, Erich Leinsdorf, Lorin Maazel, Rudolf Kempe, Schippers, to mention but some of the famous names.

The list of soloists has been more less brilliant with such artists as pianists Artur Rubinstein, Rudolf Serkin, Claudio Arrau, Gina Bachauer, Glenn Gould, Clifford Curzon, Alexander Brailowsky, Shura Cherkassky, violinists Jascha Heifetz, Yehudi Menuhin, Zino Francescatti, Isaac Stern, Nathan Milstein, Henryk Szeryng, cellists Gregor Piatigorsky, Paul Tortelier, Pierre Fournier, Andre Navarra, Janos Starker, singers Marian Anderson, Maureen Forrester, Jennie Tourel, Theresa Berganza, Richard Tucker, Jan Peerce, George London, Fernando Corena, and many other notable bringing their art to Israel.

In this decade the Orchestra has also added vastly to its international laurels through its overseas tours, which in 1951 took the group through the U.S.A. and Canada; in 1953 through nine countries of Europe; in the summer of 1959 to the Athens Festival and, at the beginning of 1960,

anniversary season, for which a veritable galaxy of stars was secured. Outstanding events prior to the opening of the subscription season brought Artur Rubinstein, Isaac Stern and, as culmination, that grand veteran musician, Pablo Casals, in his capacity as conductor.

Conductors listed comprise Jascha Horenstein, Paul Klecki (replacing Rafael Kubelik, who cancelled for family reasons), Antal Dorati, Carlo Maria Giulini, Josef Krips, conductor of the actual Anniversary Concert, starting tomorrow and marking place throughout the country with the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven; Sergiu Celibidache, Witold Rowicki, Istvan Kertesz, Lorin Maazel, Stanislaw Skrowaczewski, Charles Munch and Sir John Barbirolli, while Israeli conductors participating in the season are: George Szell, Michael Taube, Gary Bertini and a new immigrant from Rumania, Ladislau Roth.

Violinists include Isaac Stern, Michel Schwalbe, Zvi Zeitlin and Endre Wolf, other soloists being cellist Andre Navarra, pianists—Clifford Curzon and Claudio Arrau, Frank Pellegrini and Jerome Lowenthal, violin player Daniel Benjaminini and singers Maurice Brouwer, Erika Denner and Victoria de los Angeles, Richard Lewis and Desso Ernstner, plus the distinguished groups from abroad for the Beethoven "Ninth" and the full operatic performances of "The Italian in Algiers" which have just ended with a cast that included Theresa Berganza, Luis Alva, Paolo Montarsolo and Sesto Bruscantini.

Making the 25th anniversary season special concerts have been scheduled for various parts of the country, entailing a very special effort on the part of the musicians sold out to subscribers.

In Haifa the concerts are given also in a cinema, the Armor Theatre, which seats about 1,700. From the beginning of the 1957/58 season there have been three repeats of each subscription series in Haifa, of which the last has never been completely sold out, some tickets always remaining in the general public.

## Nine per Fortnight

All in all, the I.P.O. plays an average of nine concerts per fortnight, giving a ten-month season (from October to the end of July). In addition to its subscription concerts, "specials" are given in the number of subscribers in Tel Aviv, and occasionally in the kibbutzim. Youth Concerts have been given since the start of the Orchestra (in the early years the main conductor was Wolfgang Friedlaender, now known as Zevi Priel) and these concerts are now given in conjunction with the "Jeunesse Musicale" and partly subsidized by the Tel Aviv Municipality. There are now free concerts for the Israeli Forces, which serve in place of the military reserve duty of the musicians.

The Orchestra has encouraged creative output by arranging competitions for original works by Israeli composers and by commissioning such works. Among the composers who made their mark during the name of Menahem Avivom, the late Avi Avnaim, Barnes, Paul Ben Haim, Uri Boavocovitch, Hanoch Jacoby, Joseph Kaminsky, Marc Lavry, Ben-Zion Orgad, Odeon Portas, Mordechai Sefer, David Portas, and Joseph Tal.

The climax of activity has been reached with the 25th

anniversary season, special concerts have been scheduled for various parts of the country, entailing a very special effort on the part of the musicians

for each subscription series in

Haifa, which seats about 1,700.

Every season over 100,000

people attend the I.P.O. performances.

Making the 25th anniversary season special concerts have been scheduled for various parts of the country, entailing a very special effort on the part of the musicians

for each subscription series in

Haifa, which seats about 1,700.

Every season over 100,000

people attend the I.P.O. performances.

Making the 25th anniversary season special concerts have been scheduled for various parts of the country, entailing a very special effort on the part of the musicians

for each subscription series in

Haifa, which seats about 1,700.

Every season over 100,000

people attend the I.P.O. performances.

Making the 25th anniversary season special concerts have been scheduled for various parts of the country, entailing a very special effort on the part of the musicians

for each subscription series in

Haifa, which seats about 1,700.

Every season over 100,000

people attend the I.P.O. performances.

Making the 25th anniversary season special concerts have been scheduled for various parts of the country, entailing a very special effort on the part of the musicians

for each subscription series in

Haifa, which seats about 1,700.

Every season over 100,000

people attend the I.P.O. performances.

Making the 25th anniversary season special concerts have been scheduled for various parts of the country, entailing a very special effort on the part of the musicians

for each subscription series in

Haifa, which seats about 1,700.

Every season over 100,000

people attend the I.P.O. performances.

Making the 25th anniversary season special concerts have been scheduled for various parts of the country, entailing a very special effort on the part of the musicians

for each subscription series in

Haifa, which seats about 1,700.

Every season over 100,000

people attend the I.P.O. performances.

Making the 25th anniversary season special concerts have been scheduled for various parts of the country, entailing a very special effort on the part of the musicians

for each subscription series in

Haifa, which seats about 1,700.

Every season over 100,000

people attend the I.P.O. performances.

Making the 25th anniversary season special concerts have been scheduled for various parts of the country, entailing a very special effort on the part of the musicians

for each subscription series in

Haifa, which seats about 1,700.

Every season over 100,000

people attend the I.P.O. performances.

Making the 25th anniversary season special concerts have been scheduled for various parts of the country, entailing a very special effort on the part of the musicians

for each subscription series in

Haifa, which seats about 1,700.

Every season over 100,000

people attend the I.P.O. performances.

Making the 25th anniversary season special concerts have been scheduled for various parts of the country, entailing a very special effort on the part of the musicians

for each subscription series in

Haifa, which seats about 1,700.

Every season over 100,000

people attend the I.P.O. performances.

Making the 25th anniversary season special concerts have been scheduled for various parts of the country, entailing a very special effort on the part of the musicians

for each subscription series in

Haifa, which seats about 1,700.

Every season over 100,000

people attend the I.P.O. performances.

Making the 25th anniversary season special concerts have been scheduled for various parts of the country, entailing a very special effort on the part of the musicians

for each subscription series in

Haifa, which seats about 1,700.

Every season over 100,000

people attend the I.P.O. performances.

Making the 25th anniversary season special concerts have been scheduled for various parts of the country, entailing a very special effort on the part of the musicians

for each subscription series in

Haifa, which seats about 1,700.

Every season over 100,000

people attend the I.P.O. performances.

Making the 25th anniversary season special concerts have been scheduled for various parts of the country, entailing a very special effort on the part of the musicians

for each subscription series in

Haifa, which seats about 1,700.

Every season over 100,000

people attend the I.P.O. performances.

Making the 25th anniversary season special concerts have been scheduled for various parts of the country, entailing a very special effort on the part of the musicians

for each subscription series in

Haifa, which seats about 1,700.

Every season over 100,000

people attend the I.P.O. performances.

Making the 25th anniversary season special concerts have been scheduled for various parts of the country, entailing a very special effort on the part of the musicians

for each subscription series in

Haifa, which seats about 1,700.

Every season over 100,000

people attend the I.P.O. performances.

Making the 25th anniversary season special concerts have been scheduled for various parts of the country, entailing a very special effort on the part of the musicians

for each subscription series in

Haifa, which seats about 1,700.

Every season over 100,000

people attend the I.P.O. performances.

Making the 25th anniversary season special concerts have been scheduled for various parts of the country, entailing a very special effort on the part of the musicians

for each subscription series in

Haifa, which seats about 1,700.

Every season over 100,000

people attend the I.P.O. performances.

Making the 25th anniversary season special concerts have been scheduled for various parts of the country, entailing a very special effort on the part of the musicians

for each subscription series in

Haifa, which seats about 1,700.

Every season over 100,000

people attend the I.P.O. performances.

Making the 25th anniversary season special concerts have been scheduled for various parts of the country, entailing a very special effort on the part of the musicians

for each subscription series in

## Outstanding Novel of the Year

A HOUSE FOR MR. BISWAS by V.S. Naipaul. André Deutsch, London.

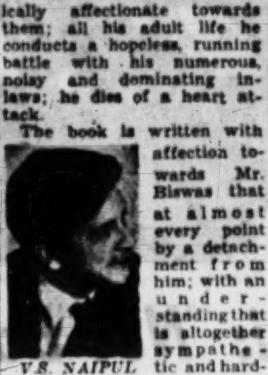
I WOULD unhesitatingly choose Mr. V.S. Naipaul's novel, "A House for Mr. Biswas," as the best book published in England in 1961. It seems to me that it is going to be a text of continuing importance in any discussion of Commonwealth writing, not only because of its evident merit simply as a novel, but also because in it Mr. Naipaul deals with the explicit social actual problems of living within a "colonial" culture.

On the face of it, a problem which appears to be so "literary," so far removed from the everyday consciousness of the man in the street, might seem to have nothing to do with Mr. Naipaul's hero, Mohun Biswas. Mohun Biswas is a Hindu, the son of an indentured labourer, brought to Trinidad to work in the sugar fields. The novel is conventional in form and method of narration: it is essentially a biography of Mohun Biswas from his birth in the cane-fields, but to his death in a rickety, heavily-mortgaged house in Port of Spain.

**Chequered Career.**  
He starts his living in a number of ways—sign-writing, supervising labour on a sugar estate, reporting for a daily newspaper, working as a civil servant; he fathers several children and is erratic.

\* Available on loan at the British Council Libraries.

By DAN JACOBSON



Gently affectionate towards them; all his adult life he conducts a hopeless, running battle with his numerous, noisy and dominating in-laws; he dies of a heart attack.

The book is written with affection towards Mr. Biswas at almost every point by a detachment from him; with an understanding that is altogether sympathetic.

V.S. NAIPUL

the same time the reader has to understand that this poor, distorted, frantic picture of the world is not the one Mohun Biswas would have formed had he had greater opportunities in his life to study, to travel and to meet people whose abilities and imaginations are as lively as his own. But these opportunities are denied to him, not only by the circumstances of his birth, but his physical poverty, but by the abysmally limited culture of the island.

The question Mr. Naipaul is asking is a profoundly serious one. How, he asks, does a man know himself and the society in which he lives is so incoherent and rudimentary that he cannot begin to define himself against it?

Though Mr. Biswas may be the descendant of people torn brutally away from their homeland and flung down thousands of miles away on a remote tropical island, these people have brought with them the religion from which they come. Mr. Biswas is not himself an orthodox Hindu, and yet in his story and that of the members of his family, the scriptures and rituals of the religion play an important part, mediating between the past and present, imposing a continuity between the generations, providing a permanent standard by which to judge and to place the confusion and shallowness of so much of the life on the island.

Then there is his family—through them, too, Mr. Biswas is able to know himself as a man with precise, social duties and obligations. Much of his life Mr. Biswas is trying desperately to get away from the influence of his wife's family; but this struggle is in itself an act of self-assertion, of self-definition. And in the later part of his life, all of Mr. Biswas' inchoate longings and hopes are passed by him on to his children.

**Complex World**

It is one of the book's saddest ironies that Mr. Biswas' eldest, clever son, Anand, seems to find the world as bewildering a place as his father had done, even though Anand is given a good education and sent away to England to further his studies. Anand is in England when Mr. Biswas dies; almost, the very last letter the father receives from him is "strange, maudlin, useless."

Mr. Naipaul's description of his son's life, of his "senseless" and "useless" behaviour, is a remarkable piece of writing.

The author is known for his activities in the Zionist Civic Service from 1919 to 1956, has produced a book which is a model of its kind. The results of his painstaking researches are presented with admirable precision and with many sociologically interesting appendices. For the genealogical tables, a very elaborate system of names and classifications has been adopted in preference to the traditional "tree." From a visual point-of-view the advantages of the latter are undeniable, and the difficulty of placing hundreds of names could have been overcome by the use of several folding pages. Otherwise the volume is excellently produced by the Hadassah Apprentice School of Printing, with a perfect binding (still an rarity in this country) by Kacete Wiener's workshop.

EUGENE MAYER

Fredric Remington, noted artist, remembered for his vivid interpretation of the early U.S. frontier, has been commemorated by a special four-cent stamp. Remington, who was an amateur painter as well as artist, worked in the American West in the late 1800s. There, as a cowboy on a ranch, he gathered material that gave him a picture life there as authentically as any painting.

Frederic Remington  
ARTIST OF THE WEST  
1961

4 U.S. FLAT RATE

Fredric Remington, noted artist, remembered for his vivid interpretation of the early U.S. frontier, has been commemorated by a special four-cent stamp. Remington, who was an amateur painter as well as artist, worked in the American West in the late 1800s. There, as a cowboy on a ranch, he gathered material that gave him a picture life there as authentically as any painting.

EUGENE MAYER

### From Drobobycz to Jerusalem

CHRONICLES OF THE LATZER-BARTH FAMILY by Leo Latzberg. The Lautenberg Family Fund, Jerusalem, 1961. 100 pp. IL40.

THIS record of eight generations of a Jewish family, covering 180 years, offers a characteristic pattern of East-European Jewry and more particularly of its Galician branch. While the Latzberg family has not produced such celebrities as S.I. Rappoport, Nachman Krochmal, or Salomon Barber, it represents in a more modest, and therefore perhaps more typical, way a chapter in the history of the once flourishing community of Drobobycz, which remained the centre of the family until its destruction by the Nazis.

Starting with ten names of the first generation, we are given particulars of no less than 110 persons leading up to the martyrdom of 172 members of the family. In two respects, the record represents a microcosm of Jewish fate: the gradual emancipation of the younger generations from the firmly-rooted, traditional way of life of their ancestors, and the dispersion in many countries of the Old and New World.

"Murdered by the Nazis," "Emigrated to the United States," "Works in a Kibbutz"—such are the ever-recurring references in the biographical notes. Special mention should be made of the editor's daughter Judith, a brilliant anthropologist who lost her life in an air raid in her 23rd year, and to whom Sir Leon Simon and others pay warm tributes. Particularly moving is a report by Irene Sulkes who, writing from Mexico in 1960, "our land still full of terrifying memories" describes her experiences under Nazi brutality.

The author is known for his activities in the Zionist Civic Service from 1919 to 1956, has produced a book which is a model of its kind. The results of his painstaking researches are presented with admirable precision and with many sociologically interesting appendices. For the genealogical tables, a very elaborate system of names and classifications has been adopted in preference to the traditional "tree." From a visual point-of-view the advantages of the latter are undeniable, and the difficulty of placing hundreds of names could have been overcome by the use of several folding pages. Otherwise the volume is excellently produced by the Hadassah Apprentice School of Printing, with a perfect binding (still an rarity in this country) by Kacete Wiener's workshop.

EUGENE MAYER

Stamp of the Week

1961

4c

U.S. FLAT RATE

4c

U.S. FL

## Fashioned to Burmese Statistics

*East and West Styles in Hit Show*

By Maria Wolka

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THREE factors set apart the fashion show held on December 22 at the Israel Embassy in Ramsgate from the general run of fashion displays. The show was part of the "Israel Week" which took place during the fourth week of December at Ramsgate's large department store, S. Oppenheimer & Co. Arranged by the Israel Company for Fairs and Exhibitions, the promotion of an Israel Products Week gathered together flashes, fabrics and refrigerators, mayonnaise and soups, cutlery, and office equipment. Mr. Justice Dayan, of the Fairs Company, in Burma for the occasion, cabled back to Israel that long queues formed daily outside the store, with 2000 people seeing the merchandise the first day. Most of the £10,000 worth of goods purchased specially for the event by the Burmese mission which was here last September had been sold out early in the week.

But it is apparently true the world over that the most fascinating parts of international trade often come in the form of Fashion Shows. The Burmese press devoted front-page space to pictures and write-ups of the show, which was viewed by 300 invited guests. And this show had the following distinguishing feature:

Item: There are no experienced mannequins in Burma. The six young wo-



Francis weave at left. Hanna Barkai's handwoven cotton and raffia at right, are definitely short for Israeli model Joan.

Foams instantly...



So easy —  
and so good!

DELICIOUS  
**OSEM Soups**  
Prepared in no time at all  
6 Tasty Varieties (\*)



DON NI - CHI NI

Chicken Soup — Vegetable Soup — Cream of Chicken Soup —  
Mushroom Soup — Chicken Soup with Egg Noodles — Asparagus Soup.

WALLACE

### The well-known **Pfeilring Lanolin Cream**

is now available in Israel. Your hands need rich, natural Lanolin fat, that deeply penetrates the skin and is completely absorbed. Pfeilring Lanolin Cream in the novel tin is the ideal all-purpose cream for complexion and hands.

One tin contains as much as two regular tubes. On sale at pharmacies and perfumery shops.

Pfeilring  
Lanolin  
Cream

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS NURIT COMPANY, LTD.

### Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

IT seems as if I have been in the hospital a long time though there are really many patients who are senior to me. Still, I have been here long enough to know the names and life histories of all the staff and to know which of them throw trays of dishes down the stairs all night and thrust thermometers in our mouths at five thirty in the morning, and which of them take their pleasures more quietly. They have never yet caught me out with a fever, but optimistically they keep on trying.

THE hospital is the only place where the casual inquiry "How are you?" may be answered in full rather than by the formula of "Very well, thank you." Every morning we ask each other anxiously how we all slept and how we all feel this morning and we listen attentively to the answers so that we in turn can have a sympathetic and interested audience for the recital of our own troubles. We also discuss, tirelessly, our symptoms, the causes of our disabilities and the cures we have tried.

MANY of the patients are veterans of several hospitals and frankly compare the Donon with the Rambo, the Hadassah with the Rothchild in every aspect of treatment, discipline, food, staff and mattresses. I have to keep quiet in these sessions as this is my first experience of a real hospital — maternitywards do not count. I am informed — so I am the merest amateur. However, I can join in the endless discussions of the families we have left behind, listening courteously to tales about the difficulties of my neighbours' daughter with her homework so that I can tell her about my daughter and her homework. We also worry about whether our husbands are getting enough to eat and whether the smaller children are taking their rubber boots to school when the sky is overcast.

Fashion lines for the twelve dresses made here were left to Israeli discretion. The general request was almost for "summer dresses" and each of the six mannequins sent her colour preferences and fashion favourites. Thus, "Mannequin Number Four," for instance (waist, 58 cm) indicated a wish for slim styles with covered-up necklines, and in shades of white, orange, and green-gold. Jewellery came from WIZO; bags from Frenkel and Gottsch; gloves from Ayal. Shoes and stockings were provided locally.

WHAT the men talk about we do not know except that they do talk, loudly, far into the night. One man telephones his wife three times a day to tell her what price to sell the different sizes of fish in his shop. I had not realized that they were sold by the millimetre, like ribbon, before.

Trade Fair activity is also due to start in Africa again, the Company announced, with the re-opening in Monroe on January 16 of its West African Travelling Exhibition.

Item: Since the mannequins were in Burma and the designers in Israel, comprehensive measurements were sent from London giving 10 sets of vital statistics for each of the six Burmese girls. And the statistics were vital indeed, as noted: "One of the Burmese girls was down for a waist of 56 cm. Our slimmest measures 60.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

At 16, he was Maître d'Hot-

el Henri Charpentier, M. creator of "Crepe Suzette" died of a heart attack in his modest cafe-home here on Christmas, at the age of 81.

